THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 202. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1866. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Fenian Trials.

"Col." Lynch and the "Rev." Mr. McMahon Found Guilty and Sentenced to Death.

The trial of JOHN BLOSS LYNCH, a Colonel of the Fenian raiders who crossed into Canada at Fort Erie, in June, was commenced at Toronto last Wednesday week, before Mr. Justice J. Wilson. Solicitor-General Cockburn, Hon. J. H. Cameron, Mr. R. A. Harrison, and Mr. James Patterson, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Martin, of Hamilton, and Mr. J. H. Doyle, of Toronto, for the prisoner. After the jury was empanelled, Hon. J. H. Cameron, Q.C., opened the case for the Crown, explaining the law under which the prisoner was indicted, and the nature of the offence with which he was charged, in a lengthy address, after which several witnesses were examined, who clearly proved that Lynch was with the Fenian force that landed at Fort Erie on the 1st of June. He was dressed in civilian's clothes, but wore a sword, was addressed as Colonel, and gave orders to the men.—On Thursday, the second day of the trial, the evidence for the defence was taken. An attempt was made to prove that the prisoner was in Buffalo at the hour witnesses for the prosecution swore that they saw him at Fort Erie; but this was contradicted positively by one of the witnesses for the defence—most of whom were also Fenian prisoners. Another point on which the defence relied for an acquittal, was that the witnesses for the prosecution were mistaken as to the identity of Lynch, who, it was contended, strongly resembled in personal appearance one of the officers commanding the Fenians; but the witnesses were unable to tell the name of this officer. Great stress was also laid by Mr. Martin upon the alleged fact that Lynch, whose presence at Fort Erie was admitted, was there simply in the capacity of a reporter for the Louisville Courier, and was therefore entitled to be treated as a non-combatant, and not as if he had been taken with arms in his hands. His counsel urged this point strongly, and dwelt upon the difficulties in the way of the prisoner's proving his innocence, as the witnesses who could have proved that he was merely a reporter were refused the protection of the court, if they appeared on his behalf. It was admitted, however, that every opportunity for a full and fair defence which the law permitted had been given.—The Solicitor-General, in his reply, said that there could be no distinction between members of the press and other persons, if they chose to accompany an unlawful band in an enterprise of this kind.—The Judge having summed up, the jury retired, and after an absence of an hour and a half, returned into court with a verdict of "Guilty."

In reply to the question whether he had anything to say why the judgment of the court should not be passed upon him for the offence of which he had been found guilty, the prisoner said:—

"Well, my lord, you must have noticed the inconveniences, or at least the disadvantages, that my counsel laboured under in not being able to bring forward the evidence that would have proved effectually my having had no connection with the late Fenian raids into this Province. I state so now before your lordship, the bar, and all the gentlemen present, that I had never, in any lot or capacity, any part in the raid; that I came here in the capacity that I represented at the time I came into the country and since; that I had no idea I was violating the laws of Canada or the neutrality laws of the United States, my own adopted country; and that I was not aware there was any objection to a reporter following the army and reporting for the press the incidents and events of the action. Had I known that it was an offence, I would have been careful to remain on the other side. With regard to the manner in which the Crown has conducted the prosecution, I must say I think I have been fairly dealt with, and that Mr. Cameron and the other gentlemen who have appeared for the prosecution have acted very fairly towards me; and I think I should take this opportunity to say so.

His Lordship—The reason I asked you if you had anything to say was to give you an opportunity of offering any legal objection you might have to the sentence of the court being passed upon you. The facts of the case, upon which you have dwelt, are no longer open to discussion.

The Prisoner—With regard to the legal question I know nothing, except that I am innocent of the crime of which I am alleged to be guilty; and I pledge myself before Almighty God—before whom I will appear some day—that I never saw James Stephens, who testified yesterday, till I was brought into his house at the ferry on the 2nd of June last. I never spoke to the man or saw him before I was taken prisoner, although he has sworn that he spoke to me."

The prisoner was then sentenced to be hanged by the neck to death on the 13th of December next.—As the law now stands he might have been sentenced to immediate execution; but he is now afforded time and opportunity to appeal against the sentence, just as he might have done under the law as it was at the time he committed the offence.

On Friday, the Rev. Mr. Lumsden was placed in the dock first, but on the application of his counsel, Mr. M. C. Cameron, his case was postponed for a week, in order that the attendance of the Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Syracuse, and Bishop Coxe, of Buffalo, might be obtained, as important witnesses for the defence.

The Rev. Mr. McMAHON, a Roman Catholic clergyman, was then placed in the dock. Some delay occurred, in consequence of the absence of the Crown witnesses, who, in the expectation that Lumsden's case would go on that day, had been informed that they need not attend. The witnesses, however, were sent for, and on their arrival in court, the jury was sworn in. The indictment having been read, the prisoner pleaded "not guilty," and Mr. R. A. Harrison proceeded to open the case for the crown.—Witnesses were called to prove that the prisoner was seen with the Fenians at the time of, or shortly after, their landing at Fort Erie, acting apparently as the chaplain of the force; that he carried a revolver, and was also apparently acting as a commander; that he was intimate with the officers who appeared to have supreme control, and that he exercised more than ordinary control amongst the men. Some of the witnesses did not notice that he had any arms.—Objections were made by Mr. M. C. Cameron, who defended the prisoner, to the evidence of some of the witnesses being received, as their names were not on the back of the indictment. (They happened to have been present in court, and there identified the prisoner.)—Mr. Cameron's objections were noted, but the evidence was ruled to be admissible.—The prisoner was captured on Sunday, the 3rd of June, at the house of a Major Cantie (who went off with the Fenians), and stated at the time that he came over from Buffalo merely to bury the dead, and that he had no connection with the Fenians.—He was, however, seen in the Fenian camp on the 1st of June, talking to Fenian officers; and on the afternoon of that day, in company with two other men, he hired a boat to take them to Buffalo.—On the conclusion of the case for the prosecution, Mr. M. C. Cameron, who called no witnesses, proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the defence. He contended that there was no proof that the prisoner was, as charged, a citizen of a foreign state, because he was in fact a British subject, having been born in Ireland; and that he had not come into the country for the purpose of levying war upon her Majesty. He further submitted that if a clergyman came into this country for the purpose of administering the consolations of religion to the wounded and dying, he could not possibly come within the terms of the statute.—It was also urged thrt there was nothing inconsistent in the prisoner's statement that he was going to Montreal when he was forced to go with the Fenians.—The Hon. J. H. Cameron replied on behalf of the Crown, contending that his learned friend and namesake was mistaken in his view of the law.—The Judge, in summing up, charged the jury that if they found that the prisoner was among the Fenians in his capacity of priest, he was giving them aid and comfort, and was a party to the enterprise to all intents and purposes.—Mr. M. C. Cameron objected to his lorship's direction on this and other points—Mr. Cameron further objecting to the jury being instructed to retire while he stated his objections.—The jury were absent three-quarters of an hour, their verdict being "Guilty." The prisoner, in reply to the usual question whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, said—

"According to the testimony given against me, if it was true, I would have nothing to say, my lord; but I do declare here that I am unjustly charged and convicted—I am not guilty. At the time that Milligan and Sullivan swear I was at Fort Erie, before you and God and all present I was in Buffalo. I was honestly going on my journey to Montreal, and I am not guilty—I beg your lordship's pardon if I say anything that is not pleasant or agreeable. If I was guilty I would submit, but if you execute me my blood will cry to heaven for vengeance upon those that is the cause of my death innocently. I was going after my brother's affairs to Montreal. I left my own house at half past seven o'clock on Wednesday the 30th of May last to go on that journey. I took the railroad car at eight o'clock, went to bed, came on my way straight, and arrived at ten o'clock on Friday night the 31st of May in Buffalo. I went to the Franklin House, stopped there, had bed and breakfast, went to visit my friends, Mr. Maurice Vaughan and his brother Dan Vaughan. It was the moment of nine o'clock when I crossed over on the ferry-boat on my way to Montreal. I was looking for the railroad office to get a ticket but what with one excitement and—(here his words were inaudible)—so I am innocent, my lord. I cannot plead guilty. I am innocent.—(The prisoner spoke with a strong Irish "brogue," and showed himself by his language to be an illiterate man

He was then sentenced to be hanged on Thursday, the 13th of December next.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

It has been decided at Manchester to work the mills on short time.

The treaty between Prussia and Saxony was fully ratified. Pursuant to its provisions, Saxony is to pay —— millions of florins. The army of Saxony is already dissolved.

The Baden House of Deputies rejected the proposed alliance with Prussia.

Field-marshal Benedek, of the Austrian army, has been placed on the retired list.

King Victor Emanuel will make his formal entry into Venice on the 7th of November.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Rumours are current that changes in the French cabinet are imminent. The present rupture is caused by the Emperor insisting on the negotiation of a large loan.—It is now said that the French troops will leave Rome in December.

There is great anxiety in France in regard to the condition of the Lyons Workmen.

Oct. 26.—The condition of the Empress Carlotta is described as hopeless. The Emperor Maximilian will probably return in the Austrian frigate which was despatched from Trieste by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

It is said that twenty war steamers will leave for Mexico in November to bring home the entire French forces.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The London Globe alludes to the designs of the courts of Prussia and Sweden to absorb the kingdom of Denmark.

Oct. 28.—It is said that the British government is about to ask Parliament for an increase of a million pounds sterling in the amount voted for the army, and a large additional amount to that appropriated in former years for the navy.

It is said that the relations between Austria and Prussia were assuming a menacing character.

The London Times says the Russian government is intriguing for a further disintegration of Austria.

Oct. 27.—The project submitted by France and England to the Spanish government for the settlement of the Chilian difficulty has been approved by the Queen and her ministers.

FLORENCE, Oct. 27.—An arrival from Candia states that another great battle took place on the 17th inst. The Greeks report the Turkish army repulsed.

The New York World states that in spite of the protest of the French government, the American government has purchased the island of Melos, in the Grecian archipelago, at a cost of $20,000,000, and intends to erect it into a naval station. Melos has one of the finest harbours in the Mediterranean, and will be in a position to play an important part in the solution of the Eastern question, if it is true, as has been stated, that the federal cabinet intends to intervene on the Russian side when it again disturbs the European equilibrium.

According to a New York telegram, a despatch has been received from the American embassy in Paris, announcing that there is no hope of the recovery of Napoleon, and that his death may be hourly expected, the fact being only kept secret.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS,

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY *in advance.*

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For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, *Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.*

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:

Day Express going East, 12. 10 P.M.
Night Express going East, 12. 22 A. M.
Mixed Train going East, 11. 30 P. M.
Day Express going West, 7. 35 P. M.
Night Express going West, 6. 50 A. M.
Mixed Train going West, 10. 45 A. M.
Montreal Time.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

FENIAN FUROR IN THE STATES.

An immense amount of frothy excitement has been created among our Republican neighbours by the trial, conviction, and sentence of "Col." Lynch and the "Rev." J. McMahon. All—from the highest to the lowest, from the President to the pot-house politicians—affect the utmost sympathy for these unhappy victims of the Fenian fraud, and protest, in various ways, against the sentence of the law upon them being carried into effect. Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, ever on the alert to make political capital, was almost the first in the field on their behalf. As soon as the conviction of Lynch and McMahon was ascertained, he addressed a note to Sir F. Bruce, the British Minister at Washington, requesting him to take such proceedings as would enable the American consul at Toronto to procure a copy of the record of the trials and convictions of the Fenian prisoners. This request was based upon the ground "that the government of the United States is required by the highest considerations of national dignity, duty, and honour, to inquire into the legality, justice and regularity of the judicial proceedings which have thus taken place;" and he urges that Her Majesty's government "will think it proper also to examine the judicial proceedings aforasaid with a careful regard to the rights of the United States and to the maintenance of good relations between the two countries—such relations are always difficult and delicate in States that are adjacent to each other without being separated by impassable barriers." Not content with this covert menace, Mr. Seward coolly, not to say impertinently adds, "Finally, I deem it proper to say that the offense involved in these trials are in their nature eminently political." Upon this false pretence he puts forward a plea for "tenderness, amnesty, and forgiveness in such cases." When a man of Mr. Seward's experience thus deliberately attempts to palliate the nature and atrocity of the late Fenian raid, it is only natural to suppose that the Fenian leaders were originally led to believe that there was nothing contrary to international law in their organizing their expedition on neutral territory, and in striking a blow at their enemy without a declaration of war. If Mr. Seward is right, there is nothing absurd in the fury with which the Fenian leaders threaten retaliation if their convicted friends are hanged instead of being treated as prisoners of war.

The threats of capturing twelve Canadians and retaliating upon them for every Fenian hanged, and of making another invasion, so boldly uttered in New York, Buffalo and elsewhere, will only make it more difficult for our government to avoid carrying the extreme sentence of the law into effect, if they should think it consistent with due regard to the public safety to inflict a lighter penalty. It is fortunate, however, that the politicians who are bidding for the Irish vote have overshot the mark, in demanding that the President shall insist upon all the Fenian prisoners in Canada being delivered up to the U. S. national authorities. In reply to the deputation who communicated this desire, President Johnson expressed his profound sympathy for the prisoners, and promised to do all that lay in his power for their welfare and relief. If he, for the sake of obtaining the Irish vote, does demand the release of the prisoners, he will only render their doom certain, and war inevitable. For unless we are ready to submit to immediate forcible annexation, there can be no surrender of our right to administer our laws as we see fit, without any attempt at dictation on the part of the Americans. They have now either to back down, or to fight. We do not expect they are prepared to do that for the Fenians just yet; but they are playing a game as dangerous to themselves as to us in making a "difficulty" with England a feature in the Presidential campaign.

THE GOLD MINES.

If gold is not soon found in quantity sufficient to make Madoc a place of note, it will be solely from the deficiency of the precious metal, and not for want of seekers after it. It seems to be not merely in the vicinity of Lot No. 18 in the Fifth Concession—where the first specimens were found—that the owners of property are trying their luck in prospecting; but wherever there are rocks—and where are they not, in this township?—some one or other will be likely to be seen poking about for indications of gold. And it is already evident that the prospecters will not be confined to resident proprietors, as strangers from other parts are beginning to flock this way, some of whom, it is rumoured, have acquired experience in the art of hunting for gold in the celebrated auriferous regions of California and Australia, and, think well of the appearance of this being a gold-producing country. Travellers to the north of the village are becoming as frequent as in the days when there was a rush to secure Free Grants on the Hastings Road—a pursuit of fortune under difficulties long since "played out" and abandoned. Let them come as fast as they like, though, accommodation and "entertainment for man and beast" wi sure to be provided, even if a dozen hotels should have to be built, or exi ones enlarged to "Metropolitan" proport Microscopes and mercury—articles hit but rarely seen, and the uses of which only beginning to be appreciated here- becoming more in demand, to assist the in spying out promising specks, and to on pulverized rock to reveal its possibly den treasure. The "gold fever" is ra spreading, and is likely to do so, till and snow effectually cool off the ardo the gold hunters, who are eagerly lookin new mines,—in two or three cases, it is not without some signs of success.

We stated, last week, that the rock surrou the pocket in which specimens of gold were found, did not contain one trace of the metal. *Chronicle* says we must be mistaken, as our co porary had been shown some specimens of u table quartz as large as one's fist, perfectly im nated with the precious metal, which were alleg have come from Madoc. We found, on makin quiry, that we were by no means alone in the vi in not having seen these specimens of quartz eventually, we believe, we succeeded in ascerta the source through which they came to be exhi in Belleville, and that they really came from M We are very glad to find our first statement correction: for gold, we now learn, has undoub been found in the rock—a fact of very conside importance, and affording, in our opinion, gres couragement for the hope that the supply will to be larger and more generally diffused than have been anticipated, had it been found only in crevices as those in which it was first discovered It was generally rumoured, at the end of last that the ownership of the mine had then cha hands. This must have been a premature repo we were informed afterwards that negotiations still pending for the purchase of some twenty- acres on lot 18. The precise time of transfer, the terms of the bargain between the purchaser those originally possessing an interest in the are, however, matters of less concern to the p than that an arrangement should be conclude which adequate capital may be invested for t testing and developing the real value of the perty.

BACKED OFF THE BRIDGE.—On Friday evening about seven o'clock, as Mr. Thomas Marrin was ving up with a load of grain to Messrs. Jones' Mill, he met with a very unexpected accident. turning round, his team began to back, and befo could stop them, the waggon was precipitated ove edge of the bridge into Deer Creek—through the row space between the end of the railing and Black's shoe store; the horses being dragged aft Mr. Marrin also fell with the waggon, but fortun escaped serious injury to his person, and withou ther loss than was involved in the wetting of his g the bags being thrown out of the waggon in stream.

THE W. M. CENTENARY MEETINGS.—Owing to inclemency of the weather on Monday evening, one—the Rev. Mr. Young—of the deputation ex ed, was present at the Centenary Meeting in th M. Church, Madoc: and from the same cause attendance, which, under favourable circumsta might have been expected to be large on so inte ing an occasion, was rather limited in number. chair was taken by M. Wilson, Esq.: and addr were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. English, Yo and Morrow. The amount collected for the Ce ary Fund was $50.—At the meeting at Hazzard's ner on Tuesday night, three of the deputation— Messrs. Young, Howell and Godfrey were prese and the attendance being larger, something over was collected. The same members of the deput attended the meeting at Collins' church on the W nesday evening, the collection on that occa amounting to $46.

From the Hastings Chronicle of Oct. 31st.

MARRIAGE LICENCES, MADOC.—We see by the *cury* that John Dale, Esq., J. P. of the village of doc, has been appointed "Issuer of Marriage Li ses," for North Hastings, in the room of A. F. W Esq. Mr. Wood was also, some time since, rem from the Post Office of Madoc, and E. D. O'F

appointed in his stead. The *Mercury* lectures the Belleville Press for preserving silence in reference to certain irregularities which he hints at but makes no specific charge. We have refrained from assisting the *Mercury* in heaping what might be undeserved reproach on a falling opponent, for the simple reason that we had nothing but vague rumours to report, and the Madoc oracle gave us nothing more. But these charges, whether specific or not, are of such a nature that the Warden cannot afford to pass them over in silence. The Government seem to have considered them sufficiently proved to compel them to remove him from office.—Under these circumstances, and while such a dark cloud is hanging over our Warden's reputation, it seems to us, if he has any honour or sensibility left, he should not attempt again to seek municipal honours at the hands of his injured constituents. Indeed, we might say that if he feels these charges to be true, it is his bounden duty to resign his office as Warden, if he has any regard for the reputation of the County. We kept silent, not from fear, favour or affection, but because it was our duty to believe the accused innocent until proved guilty. The latter has not yet been done, except we are by Mr. Wood's silence, as well as his removal from office, left to infer the truth of these damaging accusations. We also thought that the people of Madoc and vicinity were much more interested in pressing the matter to a proper solution than outsiders could be. It seems passing strange that the parties interested should take no steps to have Parliament legitimatize those unfortunate marriages, which is absolutely necessary, if they do not wish to leave their innocent children in lasting disgrace, as well as to commit against them an irreparable injury. That is their own business, however, not ours.

York River & Hastings Road Agricultural Association.

President—T. C. George, *Esq.*
Judges—Mr. Alex Menzies, Mr. Gander and Mr. G. Selby.

The second annual exhibition of this society was held in the Storehouse and grounds of Jas. Cleak, Esq., J. P., at York River, on the 16th October. There was a fair attendance of members and exhibitors, and a long list of articles shown; among which were some very good samples of Spring Wheat and Oats, the first prize for both of which was taken by Mr. Thos. Ray, junr.; Wheat 63 lbs., the bushel, Oats, 35 lbs. Mr. Chas. Robinson took the first prize for shelling Oats, 42 lbs., the bushel; and for Peas, 63½ lbs., the bushel. Mr. Cleak took the 2nd prize for Spring Wheat, 61½ lbs., the bushel; and the prize for Butter, which was highly commended. Mr. John Wilson took the first prize for Fall Wheat, 62½ lbs., the bushel; and the first and second prizes for Early Potatoes. Mr. P. Harding took the second prize for Fall Wheat. Mr. Daniel Kelly had the first and second prizes for Winter Potatoes and the prize for a two year old Heifer. Mr. Pat Kavanagh took the prize for the best yoke of Oxen, and that for the best yearling Heifer. Mr. C. Robinson received the prize for Sheep; Mr. H. Sweet for Onions; Mr. B. Spurr for Cabbages; and Mr. A. Kennedy the second for Oats. Mrs. George exhibited some very handsome Berlin embroidery which was much admired and received the first prize. Miss Cleak exhibited a neat and elegant fancy card basket, which received a prize. There were prizes given for Corn, Pumpkins, Carrots, Beets, &c., &c. The utmost fairness was shown in awarding the prizes, and the amounts were paid immedistely after the judges had given their decision.

The following sums in aid of the Society were collected by Mr. George, President, in Madoc; C F Aylesworth, Esq., P. L. S., Agent, &c., &c., 1s 3d; Mr P Vankleeck, 5s, Mr A McCallum 5s; Mr Dale, Mr Deans, Mr Gray, Mr John McGregor, Mr L Moon, Dr Lomas, Mr Turnbull, Dr Elmer, Mr W Hudgins, Mr Cross, Mr Sinclair, Mr Caverly, Mr Young, Mr Rawe, Messrs A B Ross & Bro, Mr R Simmons, Mr Dunn, Mr T Lingham, and Mr Jos McCoy, 2s 6d each. Mr Sleeper, and Mr Maitland, Bannockburn, 1s 3d each. Mr A Menzies, Limerick, 7s 6d, Mr Snider, Belleville, 2s 6d. The Committee of the society tender their sincere thanks for the countenance and support thus given to the society, which enabled them to extend and increase the prizes quite beyond their expectation. All claims against the society are paid and there is a balance in hand of £1 9s 5d.

Th. HARDING, Hon. Secy.

County Valuation.—A public meeting was held in Tweed on Saturday last at which resolutions were passed authorizing the Reeve of that Township to take steps to set aside the Equalization By-Law of the County Council, and to prevent the payment of the Valuators for the work performed. We learn that the meeting was an interesting one, and that some sharp cross firing took place between the Valuators, Messrs. Emo and Graham, who were there, and some of those present. Our own opinion is that the assessment made by the Valuators is the most equitable that has been made for years, and that no Township as a whole is over assessed, and instead of finding fault either with the County Council or the Valuators, they deserve the thanks of the people for the course they have taken. If anything like a remuneration is given to the Valuators the present appropriation should be doubled, instead of attempting to deprive them of the pittance voted.—*Intelligencer.*

The Valuators were appointed, if we recollect aright, on the ground that it was cheaper to pay them to assess the County, than to go to law to compel the Township Assessors to make correct returns,—the want of which led to continual squabbling whenever the County Council was called upon to settle the equalization of assessment. We pointed out at the time that there was no guarantee that the whole of the ratepayers would accept an equalization based on the Valuators' report, and that some Townships, if they considered themselves aggrieved, might after all put the County to expense, if they attempted to redress any supposed grievance by going to law. This anticipation, we are sorry to see, from the above, has proved correct: and that unpleasantness has in consequence arisen.—We have expressed the opinon that the Valuators' office is no sinecure; but we do not think that the farmers of North Hastings will be willing to accept the *Intelligencer's* suggestion that the present remuneration of the Valuators should be doubled. Five hundred dollars each, for the job, may be a mere "pittance" in the estimation of our contemporary: but few of our population can make that amount of cash by a whole year's hard work, and their taxes for County purposes are already increasing at too fast a rate to render it advisable to make any attempt at "doubling" a new, and in the opinion of many, an unnecessary item.

The Fenian leaders continue to fan the excitement about the condemned prisoners, as it revives the contributions to their funds, which previously had fallen off considerably. The Roberts faction talk big about coming to Canada to rescue Col. Lynch from his impending fate. The World says the large number of arms of this association have been exchanged for breech-loaders. "Everything betokens early, stern work. Not much excitement, but a keen watch obtains in regard to affairs in Canada."

Stephens addressed an immense crowd at Jones' Wood, New York city, on Sunday. He ridiculed the idea of invading Canada. He asserted that the Provincial authorities would not dare to hang Lynch on the 13th December, as before that day arrived there would be such news from Ireland that they would pause in their bloody work. He concluded his remarks by re-iterating the assertion that there would be fighting in Ireland before the 1st of January, and that he himself would be in the midst of it.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

To All Whom It May Concern.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC will meet in the TOWN-HALL, on MONDAY, the 5th day of NOVEMBER next, at TEN o'Clock, A.M., for the dispatch of business.

By Order. J. R. KETCHESON, T.-Clerk.
Office, Town-Hall, Madoc, October 13, 1866.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY, and at REDUCED RATES OF INTEREST, and on TERMS MOST ADVANTAGEOUS to the FARMING COMMUNITY.
Expenses moderate, and No Commission charged.
For Particulars, apply to
S. D. ROSS,
Madoc, 20th Oct., 1866. *MADOC.*

O'HARA'S GRAVE-YARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Undersigned to those Persons who have Buried their Deceased Relatives in the West corner of the West half of Lot No. 4 in the Fourth Concession of MADOC, commonly known as O'HARA'S GRAVE-YARD, that the FENCE is now all rotted down, and needs repair. They are therefore requested immediately to send in Subscriptions for the Construction of a new Fence, sufficient to keep Cattle from breaking in; and to pay the same, either in Money or Produce, to Mr. THOMAS CROSS, Merchant, in the Village of Madoc.
Sept. 25th. HUGH McKENZIE.

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ON EASY TERMS.
APPLY to STEWART & GILBERT,
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Call and Examine Specimens at his Rooms, opposite VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Belleville.

DR. J. S. LOOMIS,
Of McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.
All Calls will be promptly attended to.

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DURHAM STREET, MADOC.
C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
At Publishers' Prices, Call At
WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,
(*Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,*)
Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

STEWART & GILBERT,

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c &c.
OFFICE—In Dafoe's New Brick Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, BELLEVILLE.
D. E. Kinnear Stewart. B. S. Gilbert.

Save Your Money!
W. BRISTOL & CO.,

WAGGON, CARRIAGE, and SLEIGH MAKERS, MADOC, C. W. Stand, East of the W. M. Church.
The undersigned having commenced business anew, with a competent Blacksmith in charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore.
We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Waggons. Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.
W. BRISTOL & CO.
Madoc, March 1. 1866.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

Saturday, November 3, 1866.

ASHES	$5,50 ⅌ 100 lbs,
WHEAT (Fall)	$1,00@$1,25.
" (Spring)	$1,00@$1,15.
BARLEY	43c
RYE	43c@45c
OATS	25c@30
PEAS	55c
CORN	
PORK	
HIDES	
SHEEPSKINS	
BUTTER	15c
EGGS	6d.

Belleville Markets.

Fall Wheat, $1,15@$1,30. Spring Wheat, $1,10@$1,25.
Barley, 56c@ Rye, 56c@ Peas, 65@66.
Oats, 30c@ . Corn, 55@60c. Potash, $5,25.

BABY ON THE PORCH.

Out on the porch, by the open door,
Sweet with roses, and cool with shade,
Baby is creeping over the floor—
Dear little winsome blue-eyed maid!

All about her the shadows dance,
All above her the roses swing,
Sunbeams in the lattice glance,
Robins up the branches sing.

Up to the blossoms her fingers reach,
Lisping her pleading in broken words,
Cooing away in her tender speech,
Songs like the twitter of nesting birds.

Creeping, creeping over the floor,
Soon my birdie will find her wings,
Fluttering out at the open door,
Into the wonderful world of things.

Bloom of roses and balm of dew,
Brooks that babble, and winds that call,
All things lovely and glad and new,
And the Father watching us over it all.

THE HOPE OF LEASCOMBE.

(*Continued.*)

'Then, madam, if I am thought worthy of the post, I am most happy to accept it; and be assured, madam, I will seek, by doing my duty, to prove my gratitude.'

'I am sure of it,' said Mrs. Desmond gently. 'I shall be glad to see you next Saturday. As you may have some preparations to make, pray allow me to pay your first quarter in advance.'

'Take it, my dear friend,' continued the good doctor, rubbing his hands. 'There—there! no thanks: tell all that to Mrs. Morris: good-by, my dear.' And pressing the £10 into her hands, he hurried poor Sophy out of the room.

The young girl was enraptured, but suddenly she recollected something, turned pale, and went back. She knocked timidly at the door.

'Come in,' said the doctor. 'Ah! you; but why so pale and trembling? Sit down, my dear.'

'I cannot accept this excellent offer; I forgot something. I am engaged to be married in about a year'——she began timidly.

'Bravo! excellent! Good girl, 'pon my word. But to whom?' laughed the doctor, while Mrs. Desmond turned very pale.

'To William Harvey—a young sailor.'

'That is but another recommendation, young girl,' said Mrs. Desmond, in a voice of deep emotion. 'I am a sailor's widow, myself, young as you see me. He sailed away only six months ago, to die in a month. I have a brother, an only brother, too, a sailor. You shall tell me the history of your fortunes another day;' and she herself, this time, led her kindly to the door.

O how grateful was that little heart now! She was quite happy. She loved the handsome young widow already; and so delighted was she, that on entering her humble home, her mother quite started.

'What good news bring you, my child? Have you had another letter from William?'

'No, mother; but I have good news.' And she told her story.

Mrs. Lester was as much pleased as her child, if not more so. It hurt her feelings much to watch Sophy bending for hours over needle-work; and she saw in this new position, supposing anything happened to William, some hope for the future career of her daughter; she thanked God, then, in her heart for his goodness, and felt deep gratitude to man. She was surprised at being herself so readily received, and perhaps justly ascribed this indulgence to the sympathy awakened in Mrs. Desmond by her own recent affliction. They now set their whole energies to work to be ready by the day appointed; and on the Saturday they went up to Leascombe Park in a coach with their boxes. They were very kindly received by Mrs. Desmond, and shown by herself in person to their room, which they found to be on the third story, beside the nursery. The two children were nice little things, and Sophy was quite pleased at the prospect of their companionship.

The house was picturesquely situated in the centre of a vast park. It was not Mrs. Desmond's own house. She resided with Sir Edward Templeton, Bart., and Lady Templeton, her parents; to whom, in the evening, the children being in bed, and Mrs. Lester also asleep, Sophy was introduced. They were a grave and serious couple. Sir Edward was a little above fifty, gray-haired, and slight in figure. Benevolence and gentleness were indicated in his countenance; but there were tokens, likewise, of severe mental struggle. Sir Edward, in fact, had been a passionate and violent man; but in the middle passage of his life he had suffered so much from giving way to his feelings, that he had vowed to conquer them. He had now succeeded almost wholly, and for years had never allowed the old spirit to conquer him—that spirit which had been productive of so much misery. The house was not, indeed, a lively one for a young girl to come to. All its inhabitants were weighed down, it was clear, by sorrow. But the presence of so interesting a stranger seemed to rouse them; and in her cheerful society they shook off insensibly a little of the weight that bowed them down.

At the end of a week, Sophy was a general favourite. She was pleasant-spoken, cheerful, and amiable; and somehow or other, no one explained it to themselves, or were hardly conscious of it, but she shed a warming influence around. The house was far less sad since she had come into it. They wished her to join them at meals; but her mother was unable from weakness to come down stairs, and Sophy would not leave her; so this idea was abandoned.

Meanwhile, she began her trial of the children. They were gentle little creatures, brought up under a mother's eye, but not spoiled, so that Sophy's task was easy. They gave very little trouble. The girl was quite proud of learning to read; and even little Henry prattled his letters. Then they took agreeable walks in the parks and in the lanes; sometimes a long ride in a carriage. Mrs. Desmond generally accompanied them when she could leave her parents, but oftentimes they went out alone. Thus several months passed on, during which Sophy received two letters from William. He was already impatient to return, called her his dear little wife, and said a hundred things to prove his earnest and true affection. Mrs. Lester, too, warmly glad, with good and wholesome food, and the object of unremitting care and attention, was a little better in her health, so that this was truly a golden period in Sophy's life.

About six months after their arrival at Leascombe Park, little Harry fell ill—very ill. The malady was a fever; and he was instantly removed to a retired part of the house. Sophy at once constituted herself his nurse and guardian; but Mrs. Desmond would not give up her mother's right. They both, therefore, remained with him night and day, taking now and then a little sleep in an arm-chair. It was on the third night, about midnight, and the danger was said to be passed. The little sufferer was in a sound and encouraging sleep; and Mrs. Desmond, wearied and exhausted, had gone to sleep likewise. Sophy remained awake, and to pass the time, had taken out her packet of William's letters, and was reading them. She had nearly got through them once more, when she was startled by the voice of Mrs. Desmond. On looking up she saw the young widow, who was now awake, gazing at her earnestly.

'What are you reading so intently?' said she.

'William Harvey's letters,' replied Sophy, blushing and yet smiling faintly.

'You remind me of happy days, Miss Lester,' continued Mrs. Desmond, 'when I as gladly pored over my poor Arthur's letters. What sort of hand does your betrothed write?'—Sophy quietly handed her an open letter.

'Merciful God! what do I see?' cried Mrs. Desmond with a half-shriek. 'O Sophy, it is no common curiosity that urges me: may I read these letters? It is a matter of life and death—to you—to us—to all!'

'There is nothing I wish to hide in them,' said the amazed girl. 'Read them if you will.'

Mrs. Desmond drew the lamp near to her and read them through. This done, she rose. 'Miss Lester, I will explain all to you presently; but I must go wake my father and mother. Will you watch the boy for half an hour? You must trust me with your letters. Fear not: they are as precious to me as to you; but they shall be returned;' and Mrs. Desmond hurried away, leaving Sophy alone.

The girl was so thunderstruck, that she could not even endeavour to explain to herself the mystery. What could William Harvey be to them? It was useless racking her brain, so she turned to watch the child.

An hour passed, and Mrs. Desmond had not returned. Sophy felt quite ill from anxiety. Suddenly, Mrs. Desmond came into the room, accompanied by Sir Edward and Lady Templeton. The first act of the young widow was to run up to Sophy and fold her in her arms.

'My sister, my dear sister!' said she.

'What mean you, madam?' cried Sophy in amazement.

'Dear girl! that you have brought hope and happiness to this house. William Harvey is Henry Templeton, my brother, lost to us, we thought, for ever; but now restored by you.'

'William Harvey is your baother?'

'Listen!' said the father, taking her hand, and motioning for all to be seated. 'I was in my youth, and I fear am still now upon occasion, a violent man. My boy, doubtless, h a portion of my character. Sad events by induced me to attempt the cure of defect. I succeeded almost wholly, grie however, to see that my Henry had i fault. I tried by every art to cure him, He was a good, generous, noble boy, b passionate and headstrong. He chose profession, against my desire and comm sure that, with his character, he would ne service. But he would go, and for four y went on well enough. But it is now a ago, or a little more, that I was sitting wine after dinner, when I heard a violent door, and in a few minutes my boy ent dress of a common sailor.

(*To be continued.*)

VARIETIES.

Why is a selfish friend like the letter P? though the first in pity, he is the last in h

On a child being told that he must be b bad habit, he honestly asked, 'Papa, had be mended?"

Voltaire said of Mademoiselle de Liv was so beautiful that I raised my long thin stood before her like a point of admiration

A gentleman asked a negro boy if he take a pinch of snuff.—"No," replied the key, very respectfully, "me tank you, Po not hungry."

"How heavily you walk!" exclaimed spouse, on hearing her husband tumble up at night. "Well, my dear," was the gruff "if you can get a barrel of whiskey up s any less noise, I should like to see you do i

"I tell you," said a warm friend of a new M.P., to an old, sober politician, "your say what they please, but cannot deny that a sound man."—"That's just what we are a replied the old politician; it's our opinion all sound."

A lady pianist, on being called upon fo march, asked a satirical professor of music march she should play; to which he repli march that you may play will be a dead on are sure to murder it." The man must ha perfect monster.

"Time isn't money!" exclaimed an irr "and it's all humbug to say it is!"—"W the landlord of the house in which the do was made, "I don't pretend to know the ph of such things, but I do know that you spen deal more time than money here."

It is stated that soap manufactured from c a better remover of dirt than that ordinarily

The people who feel burdened with wor probably feel yet more overburned with entir were they called upon to "enjoy" it.

The engines of the large ocean steamer about 200,000 turns in crossing the Atlantic Liverpool and New York.

The Anglo-Indian mail is conveyed from C Marseilles at the rate of more than a mile a

The presentation of the Dunmow Flitch is place this month. Applications have been from fifteen happy couples for the reward.

Such is the price of land in Paris at the time that some speculators are about to build eleven storeys high. They seem to have fou out that air is very much cheaper than lan hydraulic apparatus will be attached to the pr

A minister of the Kirk of Scotland once disc his wife asleep in the midst of his family on th bath. So, pausing in the steady and possib notonous flow of his oratory, he broke forth wi personal address, sharp and clear, but very rate, "Susan!" Susan opened her ears and a twinkling, as did all other dreamers in the wher asleep or waking. "Susan, I did not ma for your wealth, since ye had nane; and I marry ye for your beauty—that the hail con tion can see; and if ye have no grace, I have but a sair bargain."

A Pretty Picture.—An artist taking the p of a lady, perceived that when he was working mouth she was trying to render it smaller by tracting her lips. "Do not trouble youself so madam," exclaimed the painter. "If you pl will draw your face without any mouth at all."

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 203. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1866. PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

DUBLIN, Oct. 31.—Mr. Bright has arrived in this city. A grand banquet was given him, which was a great success. He made a speech, urging, in strong language, the application of proper remedies for the removal of Irish grievances.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—It is said that the Emperor Napoleon has informed the Empress Carlotta that she had better tell the Emperor Maximilian to cede two of his provinces to the United States, in order to consolidate his rule in Mexico.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Turks claim great victories over the Christians in Candia. In a hard-fought battle near Oressa, the Cretans lost 700 men. The Turkish loss was very heavy.

Three thousand Cretans had been drowned in a cave where they had sought a hiding-place and a refuge—the tide rising and submerging them.

Large submissions were being made by the Christians to the Turkish authority.

VIENNA, Nov. 4.—Decrees have been promulgated relieving Mensdorff from the foreign office, and appointing Von Buest as his successor. The decrees also appoint Baron John, Minister of war, vice Esterhazy, relieved: the ministry is without portfolios. Von Buest has issued a circular, wherein he declares himself separated from the past. He says he enters the Austrian service free and unprejudiced. Austria will maintain a true and peaceful conciliatory policy, but will uphold the dignity of the empire.

FLORENCE, Nov. 4.—A deputation from Venetia had arrived at Turin amid great enthusiasm. The King and cabinet were also there to receive them.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The King of Saxony and his family re-entered Dresden yesterday and were well received by the people.

The German parliament, it is expected, will be ready to meet at the beginning of the year.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A large fund has been raised for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Quebec.

Nov. 5.—A telegram from Tien Tsin, China, says that the French have declared war against Corea.

The Times to-day in an editorial exposes the corruption of the New York state and city government, and closes with a warning against the extension of political power.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 3.—The military and naval forces of Russia have been ordered to be raised to their full strength.

Nov. 5.—The war is renewed in Bokhara, and the Russian forces have besieged and taken the city of Urturbe.

MADRID, Nov. 5.—The Queen of Spain has made an offer to the Pope of a residence at Granada, and Spanish vessels of war are placed at his disposal in case of emergency.

The steamer Australasian arrived at New York on the 1st instant.

The steamer Medway, connected with the Atlantic Telegraph expedition, arrived at Queenstown, from Nova Scotia, on Oct. 20, with the loss of propellor.

The Irish Bishop of Tuam, Lord Plunkett, died on the 12th ult.

The cotton crop of Egypt is said to be very large.

The cattle plague has almost died out in England.

The London Globe adverts to the divergence of the policy on the Polish question between Austria and Russia. The Russian troops in Poland which some time ago received orders to proceed to the southern frontier of the Empire, and which are now on their march thither, have been ordered back to their old quarters as a precaution against any insurrectionary movement among the Poles. Moreover the Russian government is apprehensive that the Austrian conciliatory policy toward Polish subjects in Galicia is an indication that the Court of Vienna is preparing to follow an antagonistic policy to that of Russia in the Eastern question, and it is very naturally concluded, in this matter, the Austrian government is acting in concert with that of France.

The Fenian Trials.

The trial of the Rev. David F. Lumsden, on the charge of having been implicated in the Fenian invasion on the 1st of June, took place at Toronto on Saturday last, and resulted in his acquittal.—The case for the prosecution was opened by Mr. John MacNab, and the evidence against the prisoner clearly proved that he was present in the Fenian camp at Fort Erie on the 1st of June, and conversing with the officers on familiar terms. He represented himself, on a protection paper he gave to one of the witnesses, as the chaplain of Col. Starr. He told another witness that he was no Fenian, and that he had only come for the purpose of doing good. In another instance he represented himself as the reporter for the New York Herald, and said that he had been an officer in the British army, and had served in the Crimean war.—For a clergyman, he appears to have no particular regard for a strict adherence to truth, as he also represented himself to be a relative of Dr. Kempson, the reeve of the village, as well as attempted to pass himself off as the incumbent of the place, on the arrival of the Welland Battery. He was drinking freely at the tavern, and seemed to be "tight," and looked "seedy," bloated and dissipated. Although he offered his influence with the Fenians to get back some horses they had taken, he asked to be paid $25 for this service.—While appearing to be on friendly terms with the invaders, he endeavoured to incite the townspeople to resist the "d—d Fenians," saying that his Scotch blood was up and that he could not help it.—Witnesses for the defence gave evidence that the prisoner was formerly rector of Trinity church, Syracuse, New York State; that his character there was good, his only fault being that he drank a little too much. He left against a strongly expressed wish of his parishioners, and the people of Syracuse were thunderstruck when they heard of his arrest. Rev. Dr. Coxe, Bishop of Western New York, said that finding the prisoner, after he had been sent to Nunda, had relapsed into intemperate habits, he advised him to request a suspension, and not be tried for his offence. He then said something about going to Canada as he was a Scotchman and might get employment there. He said he would go to Fort Erie to board there, as it was cheaper than Buffalo.—Evidence was also given that the prisoner did not remain with the Fenians all the time, but went back to Buffalo to sleep at night, re-crossing to Fort Erie in the morning.—The jury were upwards of two hours considering their verdict. The prisoner, on hearing he was acquitted, gave a great sigh of relief, and shortly afterwards burst into tears.—His Lordship, in discharging him, said that the jury had taken a merciful view of his case, and that if it had been otherwise he was not prepared to say that they would have done wrong.

BENJAMIN PARRY, a youth between fifteen and sixteen years of age, was tried on Monday, and acquitted.—The prisoner came over from Buffalo with the Fenians, and went with them as far as Ridgeway, but ran off as soon as the fighting commenced.—The defence set up for the prisoner, who is a native of Cincinnati, was that he came from that city in search of employment, and that it was impossible that he, the son of a Welsh Presbyterian, could be guilty of levying war upon Her Majesty; and that he only came to Buffalo on his way to New York, because the fare was cheaper and the route shorter than by any other way; and it was contended that he had nothing whatever to do with the Fenians.—The jury were nearly an hour and a half considering their verdict,—and while they were doing so, Mr. Kenneth McKenzie, who defended the prisoner, proceeded to raise several objections to his lordship's charge and to the evidence, which will also be raised in the other cases to be tried.

The *Irish People*, the New York organ of the Stephens Fenians, is of the opinion that "really the Canadian authorities have got themselves into a most ugly and embarrassing dilemma. On the one side, retribution prompt, certain and sweeping impends over their heads should their officials dare to imbrue their hands in the blood of these men. * * On the other hand, it will involve very serious and delicate provincial interests if these Fenian prisoners be either pardoned or have their sentence commuted into imprisonment. * * It will encourage future raiders by adding a certainty of impunity, in case of failure, to their chances of possible success. * * Thus, however we may view it, the condemnation of Col. Lynch and his companions is the certain forerunner of the severance of her North American possessions from Great Britain, and of their speedy absorption in this republic. If the Fenian prisoners be hanged, the provincialists must at once throw themselves upon our government at Washington for safety and protection from wholesale Fenian retaliations. This they can hardly expect to get again, unless they get themselves admitted into the Union. Again, if the Canadian government be afraid to put the colonial laws in force in this instance, the independence of the provinces will become a by-word and a mockery, and their constitution a laughing-stock. There will be soon no safety for life and property within their borders, and every sensible man in them will either emigrate to the States or demand annexation."

The New York *Albion*, after a brief introductory sketch of the rise and progress of Fenianism, and the patronage it has received in the United States, thus alludes to the intervention of Mr. Seward on behalf of the two "American citizens" who have been condemned to death, and turns the tables on the volunteer "attorney for the defence," respecting the letter he addressed to Sir Frederick Bruce, in the following plain spoken style:—

"We quite agree with the latter (the U. S. Secretary of State) that the offence of these convicts has been 'eminently political:' and moreover, we believe that no one is better aware of this fact, than the Hon. Wm. H. Seward. That their offence has, however, been much more intimately connected with United States, than with British, or British-American, politics, we think can be clearly shown in evidence, and ought now in justice to be proven to the satisfaction of the court. In fact we advocate most strongly a thorough investigation into the whole surroundings of the case, and recommend free passes to all witnesses willing to proceed to Toronto, under the protection of the British Government, with a view to finding some one who will turn state's evidence, and divulge the secrets of the association. This might lead to the discovery of the *real* Head-Centre of the movement, and perhaps implicate the learned Counsel who has just taken charge of the case.

"That 'the Government of the U. S. is required by the highest considerations of national dignity, duty, and *honour*, to inquire into the legality, justice, and regularity of the judicial proceedings which have thus far taken place,' we are quite prepared to admit, and we fear that unless this interest is manifested, that the pious Father McMahon, or the gallant U. S. colonel, will be tempted to divulge secrets rather than swing. It would quite change the phase of things if he should candidly confess that he went in pursuit of lives rather than of souls, and show his *commission* from headquarters; or if the gallant U.S. officer should admit that he was reporting progress to Washington rather than to a Missouri newspaper. For our own part, we do not favour the idea of hanging these men, for we believe that if they are kept caged awhile, that later developments will quite change the aspect of affairs. We have twice before recommended the prisoners to mercy, but now that so much interest is manifested at Washington, we say by all means stay execution, but keep the culprits in 'durance vile' until they divulge what they too well know in reference to this expedition."

REPORTED ABDICATION OF MAXIMILIAN.—*Washington*, Nov. 5.—Minister Romero to-day received a letter, dated Vera Cruz, October 26th, announcing that Maximilian left the city of Mexico on the 23rd, resigning verbally in favour of Gen. Bazaine.—The captain of the Austrian frigate Dandalo states that as soon as Maximilian arrives, he will at once leave for Europe.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY *in advance.*

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Each subsequent insertion	0 16
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For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, *Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.*

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:

Day Express going East, 12. 10 P.M.
Night Express going East, 12. 22 A M.
Mixed Train going East, 11. 30 P. M.
Day Express going West, 7. 25 P. M.
Night Express going West, 6. 50 A. M.
Mixed Train going West, 10. 45 A. M.*
*Montreal Time.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

THE GOLD EXCITEMENT.

The recent discovery of gold in this township bids fair to be something more than a nine days' wonder. The subject, far from becoming at all stale, still forms the principal topic of conversation. Prospecting is being vigorously prosecuted over a widely extended area; and specimens of quartz containing gold, from Madoc (and we have heard also from Elziver), and a little gold dust from Huntingdon, have been exhibited during the last few days, and have led to a good deal of digging, and careful examination for surface indications nearer home. The excitement is further kept up by the continued arrival of strangers from the front, who come in numbers more than sufficient to tax the present hotel accommodation of Madoc to its utmost capacity; and although most of the visitors quickly betake themselves off to the gold region, enough remain behind to give a more than ordinarily animated appearance to the usually quiet streets of "Our Village." During the past week a very fair quota of the professional and business men of Belleville have condescended to show the light of their countenances in a spot which has there not unfrequently been spoken of in uncomplimentary terms, as being the "most God-forsaken place in the world." Gold, however, changes that opinion, and affords a chance for speculation in mining rights in this hitherto unpromising locality. Those who come with that idea, will probably find themselves generally forestalled; while, if they had only been a little more wide-awake, and had read the "Madoc oracle," the MERCURY, they would have found the fact of the discovery of gold duly noted in its columns some weeks before it was announced by our venerable County contemporaries. Those who have come simply to gratify their curiosity by taking a peep at the original mine will be very apt to be disappointed at present, as it has been securely enclosed to prevent intrusion; and though entrance may possibly be obtained by permission of the fortunate proprietors, it cannot be procured for money. Some consolation, however, may be derived by these pilgrims to the mines from the fact that the general appearance of the country can be carefully studied, and the extent to which faith in gold-productiveness is indulged may be gathered from the amount of digging and prospecting which is being carried on in the neighbourhood.—The exclusion of the curious, it is objected in some quarters, will be likely to produce unfavourable doubts as to the real richness of the mine, to the detriment of our future prosperity; but as every one admitted would want to carry off a specimen, it seems to us only a reasonable precaution to put a stop to amateur prospecting. The supply of gold would have to be large, indeed, to satisfy all who applied for admission; and those who did not chance on the instant, to pick up as much as they expected, would be sure to carry off a report that the mine was a hoax and a "sell."

The sum for which Mr. John Richardson and his associates have bargained to sell their interest in the mine, it is now generally known is thirty-five thousand dollars. Of this amount, Mr. Richardson is to receive $20,000; Messrs. Powell, who courageously embarked in the enterprise of working a supposed copper mine, $10,000; Mr. Schneider, who gave the first impetus to copper mining in this township, $3,500; and Mr. Berry, who had faith enough in "something turning up," to work on shares, $1,500. In gold mining here ultimately proves as remunerative as is now confidently anticipated, these are the men who deserve the credit of having practically developed, by patience and enterprise, this new source of local and provincial wealth.

It is rumoured that the Boston company who have negotiated the purchase of the mine will shortly put up accommodation for three hundred men to carry on the works, and that we may, in a few months, look for an addition of ten thousand to our population.

"THE GOLD REGIONS."—The excitement about the discovery of gold in Madoc daily increases. That which was before doubtful has become more certain. Even those professing to be practical as well as theoretical geologists are now satisfied that the precious metal exists in abundance in the quartz rock, and that the infiltration pocket theory is exploded. We have been informed that Mr. Sterry Hunt has pronounced the whole affair an unmitigated humbug and swindle. We discredit this, as it is hardly credible that a gentleman of his position would risk his reputation, by pronouncing such an opinion, without making a personal examination. It is impossible, however, to say how far scientific prejudice will carry a man like Mr. Hunt, who has already spoken disparagingly of the Mineral resources of our back country, and who has therefore that unfavourable opinion to maintain, in spite of the most obvious facts, which are more convincing to men of common sense than all the ingenious theories of Geologists. Professor Chapman, however, some two or three years ago, expressed the opinion that the discovery of gold in quantities in Madoc was exceedingly probable."—*Chronicle.*

[We are assured that Dr. Hunt is far too cautious a man to make such an assertion as that above attributed to him, without a better opportunity for forming a decided opinion on the point, from personal examination, than he has yet had.]

"MINERAL RESEARCHES."—Dr. J. L. Hall, Geologist, of New York, is now here, his services having been secured by Mr. Alport to examine and report upon several mineral properties in this district, more particularly the Antimony mines. Although it may be said that little or nothing has been done in the way of exploration, yet there is sufficient evidence to warrant the outlay of capital, Dr. H. bein ion that on these properties will be found b mony and Copper.

"This gentleman is now on a visit to t discovered Gold regions in Madoc, and othe of our vast mineral deposits yet undevelo we hope the result of his labours here w means of inducing home as well as foreign c he has already done in the Counties of Lan wa, Megantic, and the Chaudiere Gold regio

CONFEDERATION.

The Canadian delegates charged w negotiations concerning the Confeder the British North American Provin soon be on their way to England. T not get there, now, a day too soon. been too much taken for granted that tics there—except the Anti-Colonial —are so decidedly in favour of the u these Provinces, that there would be ficulty in gaining the assent of the I Parliament to the adoption of the " Scheme" at any time. It is true, t the first unfavourable decision of the of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia t on the terms proposed, has been i measure reversed. But the Legislat those Provinces, although they endor idea of union, have avoided pronoun favour of the Quebec Scheme, to th features of which—if not to the adop the scheme in its entirety—the Ca delegates are pledged. Circumstance prevented the delegates from this Pr sooner joining those who have precede from the maritime Provinces; and th thus lost has been energetically emplo Mr. Howe, of Nova Scotia, in placing verse views before the British public has paraded his objections fully in a phlet, which has been extensively circu Substantially he takes the ground tha federation is intended simply to aggr Canada at the expense of the other Prov that the "Quebec Scheme" was hit up Canadian politicians, as a means of es from the difficulties of continual dead in legislation, brought about by the co ing sectional interests of differing nati ties, and by an overwhelming amount o lic debt, the result of corrupt extravag and he contends vigorously—if not sinc —that the union of the Provinces will source of danger to themselves and of ness to the British empire. The del the departure of the delegates, and r occurrences connected with changes i Canadian cabinet, have left Mr. Howe chance of representing that the plan th to advocate is a mere scheme of squab politicians to patch up their difficulties retain as much power as possible in own hands. He has succeeded in secu the adhesion of the London *Daily News* the *Standard*; and although his annexa ist sophistries have been ably exposed other journals, the influence upon the m class public opinion, of the papers he converted to his notions, must not be u rated. A Remonstrance from some tw Lower Canadian M.P.P.s, addressed to Carnarvon, the Colonial Secretary, has just been published, in which they plead delay, on the ground that the people o nada have never had an opportunity of pressing their approval or disapproval o proposed Confederation: and this will taken as proof that the public sentime Canada is not united in favour of confed tion. The opposition, therefore, which

delegates will have to overcome in England, may prove more powerful than they anticipate:—The difficulty arising from the last cause, might have been averted, if the vote of the qualified electors of Canada had been taken on the question of Confederation—a course of proceeding to which we have always been inclined; and in the advantages of such a step we still believe; notwithstanding Mr. McGee, at the banquet in honour of Mr. Cartier, in Montreal, emphatically condemned it as unconstitutional and false. And with the growing agitation in England for giving the people more political power, we very much doubt if any scheme of Confederation will receive the sanction of the Imperial Parliament which does not provide for its submission to the vote of the people of the various Provinces. It is not a matter of course—even under the British constitution—that the mode by which the union of Scotland with England was effected, is the best and only course to be pursued in British North America, in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Madoc Township Council.

TOWN-HALL, Monday, Nov. 5.

Present, A. F. Wood, Reeve; W. Ward, Deputy Reeve; and J. Tassie, S. Reed, and W. Blair, Councillors.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A report was presented by S. Reed and J. R. Ketcheson, stating that they had carefully examined all the Assessment rolls in their possession, and could not find that the part of the lot owned by N. Fretz and formerly owned by —— Kincaid was assessed in the years 1855 and 1856; and that they were under the impression the said lot was returned as wild lands for those two years, as Coleman Harris had deeded it away before that time.

J. H. Dunn, Road Surveyor, presented a report, stating that he had examined the road running north from the village past Dr. Elmer's house, and found it in a bad state; and that he had reported the same to the Warden, who had caused the road to be repaired.—Adopted.——Another report was presented by the Road Surveyor, stating that he had examined Hobson's Bridge, on lot 22 in the 2nd concession, and found it in so bad a state, that he took upon himself the responsibility of not advertising for repairs, as directed, until he could make a statement of what he thought should be done. After the matter had been considered by certain members of the Council, the job was finally let to Mark Runnings, who had completed the repairs in a most satisfactory manner.—Adopted.

W. Mains, S. Bond, and G. Berry, who had been assessed for back taxes on their lots, came before the Council, and proved that they had always paid their taxes.—It appeared that in all these cases,—as in that of R. Best, who had also been assessed for back taxes—that the whole, instead of only parts of the lots on which they reside, had been returned on the Collectors' rolls of past years, as wild lands. The several amounts claimed were ordered to be struck off the roll.

The application of J. Kincaid, residing on the east half of lot 16 in the 10th concession, to be removed from the union School Section, and to be attached to School section No. 4, was granted.

Lot 18 in the 6th concession, returned on the Collector's roll as unoccupied, was ordered to be assessed as the property of J. Turnbull.

On application by J. Long, he was allowed one month's pay for the keep of C. Zeron, at the rate of $40 a year.

The following claims for compensation out of the Dog Tax, for sheep killed by dogs were received and ordered to be paid:—

James Gowdy, 1, $3,50; Nelson Lloyd, 2, $4; Joseph Dixon, 6, $10; John Vankleeek, 2, $6; D. Ketcheson, 1, $3; T. Wood, 1, $4; W. Roxburgh, 1, $3,25; P. Glover, 2, $6.

S. Bond also presented a claim for one sheep, value not stated in the certificate.

The accounts of J. H. Dunn, for road surveys; of E. D. O'Flynn, for postage and stationery; and of W. H. Tumelty and of A. F. Wood, for fees in making out certificates for the loss of sheep were ordered to be paid.

At the afternoon session, the Reeve was present for only a short time.

The Road Surveyor was authorized to advertize for tenders for repairing the bridge at Mulletts', to be sent in by Friday, the 9th inst; and W. Ward was appointed to assist in letting the tenders.

Moved by J. Tassie, seconded by S. Reed, that all orders for indemnity for loss of sheep by dogs, and all expenses connected therewith, be not paid till after the next meeting of the Council.—Carried.

Council then adjourned till the 2nd Monday in December.

Directly after the adjournment was carried, Mr. Tassie remarked that he had intended to have brought before the Council, but had forgotten to do so, the expediency of settling at that meeting certain items of the Seed Grain account, that the whole metter might be closed before the present Council went out of office.

DEAF AND DUMB EXAMINATION.—An interesting lecture on the causes of Deaf Dumbness, was delivered on Tuesday evening, in O'Flynn's Hall, by Mr. J. G. Terrill, teacher in the U. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. The lecture was attractive and instructing, the method of Deaf Mute Education being illustrated by an examination of two female pupils of the Institution, in conversations carried on in the methodical sign language. About $20 was realized on the occasion for the benefit of the Institution.

FOR THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—Among the specimens of the mineral and other varied economic resources of North Hastings, which have been procured by Mr. Vennor and his colleague of the Geological Survey, for transmission to the Paris Exhibition, are a splendid piece of the magnetic iron ore of Marmora, weighing 350 lbs., and some of the stone suitable for flagging purposes, found in this neighbourhood. These were left for a time on the street for the inspection of the public, and excited a good deal of attention. An American gentleman who saw the flagstone said that the value of such a specimen, in New York city, would be a hundred dollars. There is plenty of wealth in Madoc, if we only had the capital to get it out of the earth and send it to the markets where it is in demand.

☞ Wm. Slavin, another Fenian prisoner, has been found guilty and condemned to death. His sentence, however, is likely to be commuted to imprisonment.

☞ The ex-Fenian General Sweeny has been restored to his former position in the U.S. army.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, November 1st, 1866.

Ash, Joseph	McIntosh, Malcolm
Banwell, John	McConnel, Joseph
Baker, Robert	McKenzie, L
Brown, Miss Susannah	Nelson, Wm
Craig, James	Phillips, Hiram
Comins, Henry H	Robinson, Mrs Elizabeth
Delyea, William	Robinson, Thomas
Foley, James	Ruport, John
Fowler, Amos	Stockwell, Miss Sarah
Fox, Wm	Toddy, Norris
Heyworth, John	White, John
Holmes, Abraham	Woodley, George
Lynagh, Timothy	Woodard, Miss Annie
Lloyd, Aaron	

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, *Postmaster.*

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY, and at REDUCED RATES OF INTEREST, and on TERMS MOST ADVANTAGEOUS to the FARMING COMMUNITY.

Expenses moderate, and No Commission charged.

For Particulars, apply to

S. D. ROSS,

Madoc, 20th Oct., 1866. *MADOC.*

O'HARA'S GRAVE-YARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Undersigned to those Persons who have Buried their Deceased Relatives in the West corner of the West half of Lot No. 4 in the Fourth Concession of MADOC commonly known as O'HARA'S GRAVE-YARD, that the FENCE is now all rotted down, and needs repair. They are therefore requested immediately to send in Subscriptions for the Construction of a new Fence, sufficient to keep Cattle from breaking in; and to pay the same, either in Money or Produce, to Mr. THOMAS CROSS, Merchant, in the Village of Madoc.

Sept. 25th. HUGH McKENZIE.

MONEY TO LEND

ON EASY TERMS.

APPLY to STEWART & GILBERT, BELLEVILLE.

Best and Cheapest Pictures in Belleville at

TERWILLIGAR'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS Finished on the Finest Paper and in the Latest Style, only ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER DOZEN (One Dollar per Dozen Cheaper than anywhere else) AMBROTYPES, FERREOTYPES, and all other kinds of Pictures taken in the latest style and at the lowest prices.

Call and Examine Specimens at his Rooms, opposite VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Belleville.

DR. J. S. LOOMIS,

Of McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET. MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

STEWART & GILBERT,

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c &c.

OFFICE—In Dafoe's New Brick Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, BELLEVILLE.

D. E. KINNEAR STEWART. B. S. GILBERT.

Save Your Money!

W. BRISTOL & CO.,

WAGGON, CARRIAGE, and SLEIGH MAKERS, MADOC, C. W. Stand, East of the W. M. Church.

The undersigned having commenced business anew, with a competent Blacksmith in charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Waggons. Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

W. BRISTOL & CO.

Madoc, March 1, 1866.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, November 10, 1866.

ASHES	$5,50 ℔ 100 lbs,
WHEAT (Fall)	$1.00@$1,25.
" (Spring)	$1,00@$1,15.
BARLEY	43c
RYE	43c@45c
OATS	25c@30
PEAS	55c
CORN	
PORK	
HIDES	
SHEEPSKINS	
BUTTER	15c
EGGS	6d.

Belleville Markets.

Fall Wheat, $130,@$1,35. Spring Wheat, $1,25@$1,30.
Barley, 50c@ Rye, 55c@ Peas, 65@70.
Oats, 30c@ Potash, $5,50.

STROLLER'S SONG.

The clouds all round the sky are black,
As it never would shine again;
But I'll sling my wallet over my back,
And trudge in spite of the rain.

And if there rise no star to guide
My feet when day is gone
I'll shift my wallet the other side,
And trudge right on and on.

For this of a truth I always note,
And shape my course thereby,
That Nature has never an overseer
To keep her furrows dry.

And how should the hills be clothed with grain,
The vales with flowers be crowned,
But for the chain of the silver rain
That draws them out of the ground?

So I will trudge with heart elate,
And feet with courage shod,
For that which men call Chance and Fate
Is the handiwork of God.

There's a time for the night as well as the morn,
For the dark as the shining sky;
The grain of the corn and the flower unborn
Have rights as well as I.

THE HOPE OF LEASCOMBE.

(*Continued.*)

'My Harry!' exclaimed I; 'but in what a costume!'

'I have left the service. Captain Elton put me in irons for twenty-four hours for mutiny, as he called it, because I told him that he wasn't speaking to a dog. He then reprimanded me before the whole crew, and released me. That night I got my chest ashore, with the connivance of the crew, ran away, and here I am, father."

'Good God!' cried I, 'you a deserter! Return sir, at once to your ship—I command you. I will use my influence to have your punishment made as slight as possible. But return, sir, on the instant, to your ship.'

'I will never return,' he said firmly.

'My old temper got the mastery of me. "Do you dare to disobey me?' I exclaimed, advancing towards him with my hand raised.

'Do you wish to kill me, as you did your brother?' he replied with flashing eyes.

'My passion was now ungovernable; but it suffocated me, and I sank on a chair. Yes, in a fit of passion, I did strike a brother, who died a year later—I always thought from the effect of that blow. But it was cruel of my child to remind me of so fatal an act; and yet it calmed me; and a minute later, I opened my eyes to speak gently to my bad boy; he was gone; and from that hour I have never seen him, and probably never should, had it not been for you. I know him. He has made up his mind never more to see a father who threatened to strike him. Severely, then, have I been punished for an instant of passion; but God is good, and has directed your steps this way. In you, we put our trust. Will you restore to us our child?'

'I will do anything in my power to serve you, sir,' said the wondering Sophy timidly.

'Understand me, child. You are our daughter henceforth. I would not thwart my boy again. He is a man, and has chosen for himself. We heartily approve his choice. Besides, we owe you a debt of eternal gratitude: we leave it to Henry to reward you.'

'But I am not worthy'——began Sophy.

'Hush! my child,' said Lady Templeton; 'you are in every way worthy. You are gentle, kind, and sensible—just the wife for a man like Harry. Besides, he has chosen you: in you, we put our trust to restore him to us.'

'Shall I write to him?' asked Sophy.

'Yes, my dear,' continued Sir Edward; 'but as William Harvey the sailor. Give him no suspicion of where you are, or of your knowing who he is. We must have him safe here by some means before he makes any discovery; we might else lose him again. And now recollect, you are no longer a governess: you are the companion and friend of Helen.'

'But I may teach the children?'

'Certainly; but we will get them a nursery-governess all the same, dear child. There must be no mistake as to your position in the house. Besides, if you do not object, you might spend the time previous to his return in learning many things that may be useful to you. Harry is passionately fond of music.'

And so they went on talking for an hour, until Mrs. Desmond feared they would disturb the child, and sent her parents gently to bed. She, however, and Sophy remained awake all night, the young girl telling the whole story of her acquaintance with William Harvey, whose chest had, on its arrival with their luggage, excited surprise by its weight, though, despite its resemblance to that of the young sailor, no one for a moment imagined it to be his.

Next day, a room adjacent to that of Mrs. Desmond—a charming room, beautifully furnished—was given to Sophy, or Miss Lester, as she was usually called. She had, too, a lady's-maid placed entirely at her orders. Her mother's apartment was selected as near to her as possible. Mrs. Lester felt as if in a dream. She could hardly be brought to understand the truth at first, so bewildering were the circumstances. But how the poor widow rejoiced when she became a little calmer! Her dearest hopes were more than realised, and the future of her Sophy was now brilliant indeed.

Mrs. Desmond herself undertook the finishing of Sophy's education. They devoted nearly the whole day to study in common; and the widow was surprised to find, that if she could teach Sophy some things, she in return could teach her many others. In return for music and singing, she imparted to her a taste for certain authors, which had hitherto been to her as sealed books. It was doubly delightful to read them, since they were Henry's!

Another letter came from him, dated Calcutta, saying that he was going a voyage as second-mate to the South Seas; and in this there occurred the following singular passage: 'Should you have the opportunity, make inquiries as to the health of a Sir Edward and Lady Templeton, and their daughter, Mrs. Desmond. But as you love my peace and happiness, do not betray my having evidenced any interest in them. They were kind to me when I was young; but I shall never see them again, for reasons known only to myself. Still, I should be glad to know that they are well.' This paragraph caused deep grief to all—to Sophy more than any one, as it seemed to denote a feeling somewhat difficult to be conquered, and a headstrong character of rather unpromising tone. Still, they all lived in hope.

Sophy pursued her accomplishments with activity, taking a great delight especially in music, for which she had an excellent ear. She did not neglect the children, although they had, for form's sake, another governess. They were in a great degree a happy and united family, though anxiety for the return of the young Hope of Leascombe caused many moments of pain and sorrow; the more that from that day they had no more letters, nor any tidings of the vessel in which Henry had sailed from Calcutta. They made every inquiry—they wrote to merchants and agents; and then, at the end of sixteen months, the ship was reported missing. Again there were sorrow and mourning in that house. No one gave up all hope, but they could not have much faith in the future. They began to fear at last, that either Henry was lost, or that he had been captured by some of the roving privateers of our neighbours the French.

The schooner *William Pitt* left Calcutta with an assorted cargo, to trade in the South Seas. It was not a large vessel, and had few hands. There was the skipper, a mate, a second-mate, and four men, a boy serving as steward and cook. They were well armed, as they expected to deal with the natives, who were then very apt to take violent possession of articles intended for barter. Besides, they intended to do a little smuggling on the South American coast, if possible—this being in fact the real, the other rather the ostensible object of the voyage. But this was known only to the skipper and an illiterate sailor, who owed his post of first-mate to his being the skipper's brother. Harvey had been taken more for his scientific knowledge than for anything else. His place, therefore, was pleasant enough; as the others, having to trust their movements entirely to him, showed him great deference and attention. He had none of the hard labour of the ship-board duties, being, in fact, more like the captain than the owner himself.

They sailed from Calcutta just after the April monsoon, along the coast of Sumatra and Java, worked round by Borneo, and then made for New Zealand, touching at all these places; they afterwards visited the Tonga and Marquesas Islands—the whole occupying about five months. At this juncture—they were about to sail from one of the Society Islands—the skipper called a solemn cabinet council; present himself, his brother, and William Harvey, as he was here called.

'Now, mesmates,' said he, 'fill your pannikins, and stand by for a bit of a yarn. You see we've been a knocking about these last five months, a doing just nothing at all—but that's neither here nor there. It ain't cost much for victuals, as I've done a pretty good trade with the savages. But now I've got upon fresh ground, I'm a-going to do a stroke of serious business. The Spaniards arn't easy to trade with, because they have laws and a lingo I don't understand; but I've got a good cargo below of tobacco, sil things as all do, some for one place another. But if I goes and pays duty i it ain't worth my while; I might as w nun. But now, my boys, I once was —but that's not new— and I learne trade. I know one or two nice little can run in and lie snug, and do a Here's my brother speaks Spanish be Don of them. So what say you, Willia go with us, and lead the men?'

'I will go myself, and I answer for th Harvey quickly. I'm not fond of any and I can see no harm in doing busin laws of Spain.'

'Spoken like a man, say I!' exclaime by name Red Thorn. But why are yo about the men?'

'Because they would follow me anyw I pick the crew myself? They'd throw if I told them to do so,' said William H

'The deuce they would!' cried the ste Ha! ha! ha! I like that, though; hang You're the sort of chap for us. So now, the course to Valdivia. Hanged if I i is; but I know it when I see it.'

'Very good, sir,' said William Har 'I'll see exactly to-morrow. How's her was shouted to the man at the wheel.

'Sou-west, sir.'

'Put her at south, until midnight, and east,' replied William Harvey.

(*To be continued.*)

VARIETIES.

What two fish will make the best a Cod-ling.

Why should young ladies make good teers?—Because they are accustomed to

It is dangerous for a man to try ho lean from an upright position without fal

A rifle, the invention of a Mr. Thoma Birmingham, on the breech-loading princ to be a great improvement on the Prussia

An Austrian chemist has invented an e let which explodes on entering a body wit of lightning.

Some mischievous wags, one night, pul turner's sign, and put it over a lawyer's do morning it read, "All sorts of turning a done here."

Lord Brougham has talked with a lady in the reign of Charles II.; that lady was great aunt, who died, at the age of 106, i 1789.

A firm of Scotch warehousemen in Lond their employ a knitter who has discovered knitting two stockings at one time on the When finished the stockings are drawn each other.

An excellent bull is attributed to an Iris who, remarking on the recent excessive m his county, said he could not account for it, a fact that great numbers of persons had year who had not died last.

An editor of a Yankee paper writes to his ere:—"We hope our friends will overlook larities for the past few weeks. We are ne nently located in the county gaol, with suffic to insure the regular issue of our paper in t

Punch says that the passengers, in a first way carriage, on arriving at the terminus, dressed by the guard with the customary re "Gentlemen, show your tickets." Among th was one man rather shoddy attired. He pr ticket-of-leave.

A gentleman was always complaining to hi in-law of his wife's temper. At last pape coming weary of these endless grumblings, a a bit of a wag, replied—"Well, my dear fel hear of her tormenting you any more, I sha herit her."

In ancient days, says a contemporary, th of Grimsby formed an admirable notion of dom required for corporation honours. The ce assembled at the church, and selected t themselves as candidates for the mayoralt candidates were conducted, with a bunch of h to each of their backs, to the common pound, i they were placed blindfolded with a staff; whose bunch of hay was the first eaten by was thereupon declared mayor for the ensuing

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 204. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1866. PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 10.—The Czarowitch and the Princess Dagmar were married yesterday, with great festivity and rejoicing throughout the city. The Czar on this occasion commuted the sentences of a large number of prisoners and remitted arrears of taxes.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Bank of England received into its vaults during the month ending on Friday, gold to the value of £940,960 sterling.

Nov. 9.—The Herald says that Mr. Gladstone's mission to Rome is to reconcile the Pope to his fate.

The rumour of the failure of the Russo-Prussian alliance is unfounded.

Nov. 10.—At a recent banquet, Lord Derby made a friendly allusion to America, in which he hoped that any question between the two governments of the United States and Great Britain might be approached in a forbearing and conciliatory spirit, which might remove all bitterness and cement the friendship of the two nations.

The great Reform meeting is appointed to take place in London on the 3rd of December.

Nov. 11.—Parliament has been again prorogued.

It was proposed at Sydney, Australia, to levy a duty of a shilling an ounce on gold exports.

Nov. 12.—The Turkish government has granted a [illegible] amnesty to the Cretan insurgents.

The Times, [illegible] considering the difficult position of the President of the United States and his efforts to prevent the invasion of the British territory in North America it would see, with satisfaction, some compliance with his request on behalf of the Fenians who had been convicted and sentenced to death, but still it would concede no immunity in case of another invasion.

Telegraphic despatches have been received which state that the war in Japan has ended. The report of the death of the Tycoon is confirmed.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The French transports are ready to bring home the troops from Mexico. The Moniteur says that Maximilian will remain in Mexico.

Nov. 10.—Forty-two arrests have been made of members of a secret political society in Paris.

Nov. 11.—News has been received in official quarters that an insurrection has broken out at Barcelona.

Nov. 12.—The report of the insurrection is untrue.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—A plot has been discovered in the city of Saragossa, in consequence of which several arrests have been made.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—Prussia sees in the appointment of Baron Buest, as Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria, an attempt on the part of the cabinet of Vienna to interfere in questions considered settled. If this view is correct, it will impel the Prussian government to complete more quickly and surely its national work in Germany.

VENICE, Nov. 7.—King Victor Emanuel, the ruler of United Italy, entered the city at 11 o'clock this morning. The Patriarch of Venice received His Majesty in the church of St. Mark, where a Te Deum was chanted in honour of the event. The reception given by the municipality and the people was magnificent, and great joy was manifested everywhere. The crowd which turned out was so immense that the troops were unable to defile before the King, for want of space.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7.—The trouble between the Sultan and the government of the United States, growing out of the conduct of the Turkish officials towards the U. S. consul in the island of Cyprus, has been settled.

THE ENGLISH REFORM BILL.—It is stated in recent English papers that Mr. Disraeli has drawn up and submitted to his colleagues a reform bill far more liberal in its provisions than that which was rejected at the last session of Parliament. The report is also current that the Imperial government view with some uneasiness the immense demonstrations now being made by the working classes in England, and that representations have been made to them by official reporters who attended these meetings that if a reform bill is not proposed next year great dangers and disturbances of public order are not unlikely to ensue.

The Fenian Trials.

On Thursday, the 8th inst., *Patrick McGrath*, a native of Galway, Ireland, [illegible] on his trial. He was indicted as an American citizen; but the evidence for the prosecution, while proving that the prisoner took part in the raid—standing sentry over one of the Royal Canadian Rifles who was on outpost duty, and was captured at Fort Erie when the Fenians landed there—also showed that he was a British subject.—His Lordship instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty against the prisoner. He was, however, detained; and the grand jury subsequently found a true bill against him, as a British subject, charging him with high treason.

On the 9th, *Daniel Drummond*, an American citizen, but a native of Derry, in Ireland, was placed on trial. The evidence showed that he was arrested, when alone, on the 2nd of June, about [illegible] miles from the village of Fort Erie, and that on being searched, although he said he was not armed, a six-barrelled revolver, and some rifle cartridges were found upon him. He could give no satisfactory account of himself.—Mr. Corns, the superintendent of the Buffalo iron and nail company, deposed that the prisoner was in their employ about a month before the raid, could earn good wages, and bore a good character. The prisoner, who had evidently expected to be convicted, was acquitted by the jury.

William Hayden, a native of Louisville, Kentucky, a young man about twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, was tried and found guilty on Saturday last, and sentenced to be hung on the 13th of December. The evidence against him was of the most conclusive kind. He was clearly associated with the raiders, and was seen to have had in his possession a Fenian rifle and bayonet. It was proved that he had demanded money of a farmer and received it, and at Fort Erie loudly proclaimed that the hated Saxon rule was now extinct in Canada, and that Ireland would soon be free. The jury had no difficulty in disposing of the case. It required but a very short time to bring in a verdict. Hayden is evidently a reckless fellow. He wore something of an impudent air throughout the trial, and was not sensibly affected when sentence was passed upon him.

William Duggan was indicted on Monday, both as an American citizen and as a British subject, with levying war, &c., on the 2nd of June. The prisoner, who was in the employ of the Buffalo and Lake Huron railway at the time of the raid, was charged with having acted with the Fenians who robbed the station—his booty amounting to two bottles of brandy. He was also charged with having accompanied the parties in a hand car to burn the Sourwaine bridge. He is a native of the county Monaghan, Ireland, and was said to be a hard-drinking, hard-working, honest man. The jury, who were unanimously of the opinion that the Crown failed to make out the case against the prisoner, acquitted him without leaving the box.

The Montreal Gazette says the Imperial government has instructed its representative here to be careful that the Fenian prisoners should be tried by the regular tribunals, and afforded all the benefit of our most humane penal code.

The Montreal L'Univers, commenting upon Lumsden's acquittal, says: "Several journals have remarked that in acquitting Lumsden the jury showed a strong tendency to mercy. To be just, we must add that in convicting McMahon they exhibited a strong leaning to severity. The indictments were drawn with three principal counts, and it may be said that on neither of them was the evidence against McMahon stronger than against Lumsden."

The Minerve says in reference to the condemned prisoner McMahon, that it has no doubt that the Governor-General, who is entrusted with the noble prerogative of mercy, will avail himself of the circumstances to extend it to the unfortunate individual on whom so rigorous a sentence has been pronounced. This statement is looked upon as foreshadowing the commutation of McMahon's sentence.

John Mitchell is about to return from Paris to New York. O'Mahoney's remittances, it is believed, being exhausted.

Canadian residents in the States are being served with notices to quit on or before the 5th of December, by order of the Fenian Brotherhood, on pain of death.

An alarming rumour for the Fenian leaders comes from Boston. It is said that the bonds of the Irish Republic that were issued in Massachusetts are being collected by a law firm in that city, and that the parties who issued them will be held responsible for so doing before the courts of the State.

RUMOURED FENIAN EXPEDITION.—The New York Tribune of Saturday says it is understood that Stephens has left America—his friends suppose, with the intention of beginning the revolution in Ireland he has so often promised would take place before the end of the year. The Tribune says it is difficult to see what hope Mr. Stephens can have of success. We learn from the Chicago Republican that orders have been received by all the Fenian officers in the West who owe allegiance to Stephens, directing them to leave for New York without delay, and be prepared to cross the ocean. It is said that a detachment of these men will take passage in Cunard steamers, and when out in wide ocean seize upon the vessels. It is also expected to ship what will be called boxes of machinery on board these steamers, which, when the ship is captured and out at sea, will prove to be fire-arms, cannon, &c.—It is almost to be hoped, says the Leader, that these ruffians will make an attempt of this kind, and add piracy to their other crimes. They will then most assuredly obtain their deserts in the shape of a halter.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—S. P. Spear, acting secretary of war for the Fenians, has issued a circular urging the necessity of having a thorough military organization throughout the United States and territories, and containing instructions for the formation of infantry, cavalry and artillery corps. Stephens is still in this city.

UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.—According to the New Tribune, the States in which elections have taken place this year have returned 128 Republican and 35 Democratic members to Congress, while the same States in 1864 elected 130 Republicans and 33 Democrats. Of those elected as Republicans in 1864, eight have acted this year, on the most important questions, with the President and Democrats, making the relation of parties for the remainder of the present Congress 122 radical Republicans against 41 Democrats and Conservatives. "From this statement," adds the Tribune, "it will be seen that in the new issue which is now before the country, we have thus far gained six members. We shall probably lose one or two members in the elections for members of Congress to be held in 1867; but in case Colorado and Nebraska should be admitted, this loss would be balanced by the members elect from these two States. It may therefore be regarded as certain that the 40th Congress will be better than the 39th."

The N. Y. Herald's Washington telegram says—It is understood in the diplomatic circle that our relations with England are improving. The British government has unofficially shown such a friendly spirit that it is believed the indemnity claims will be settled without an *ultimatum* from this side.

Great quantities of war material continue to arrive at Montreal, and have been landed from the steamship St. Lawrence. The wharves are covered with carriages, brass cannon, &c.

It is stated that eighty men from the Aurora are under orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed from Quebec to the Lakes, where they are to be stationed for the winter.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS,

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 20

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, *Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.*

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:

Day Express going East, 12. 10 P. M.
Night Express going East, 12. 22 A. M.
Mixed Train going East, 11. 30 P. M.
Day Express going West, 7. 35 P. M.
Night Express going West, 6. 50 A. M.
Mixed Train going West, 10. 45 A. M.
Montreal Time.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

At the commencement of this week, there was a slight lull in the excitement previously prevailing; but it was revived in full force on Tuesday by the arrival of a fresh crowd of strangers, and by the exhibition of some specimens of gold in quartz—not from any of the new diggings in operation—but from the Richardson mine. It appears that Mr. Joseph Elevier, who is in charge of the building guarding the entrance to the mine, picked up some of the rock lying around, which had been thrown out in the course of excavation, and on breaking it up out of curiosity, found it was remarkably rich in gold. One of these specimens has been purchased for $20, and taken to Montreal by a gentleman from the Geological Survey who paid a brief visit to Madoc for the purpose of examination into this gold question. Rumours of other discoveries served to keep the fever up—but several of these are not yet satisfactorily authenticated. It is, however, stated pretty positively, that some of the California explorers have turned their experience to good account, and have found some of the precious metal, but for the present keep their knowledge of the localities secret. We have heard also that a specimen has been procured from the Allen settlement or its neighbourhood. A speck of gold, we understand, was also detected in some earth from an experimental excavation on the farm of "Squire" O'Hara, a mile and a half from the village. Whether these statements are strictly correct or not, is now of little moment in view of the fact that another discovery of gold has undoubtedly been made in this township. Mr. Moore, of Lot 16 in the 6th concession, has been prospecting on his own farm, and this week, at the depth of about eight feet from the surface, was fortunate enough to find some of the gold-bearing *debris* similar to that of the Richardson mine. From a small quantity brought to the village for examination, Mr. G. D. Rawe informs us that he obtained enough of the ore to fuse into a specimen of half a penny-weight. This is quite enough to justify the conclusion that the gold is not confined to one isolated spot, accidentally discovered, but is distributed over an extent of ground which bids fair to render gold-mining a remunerative speculation.

The near approach of winter, which will render prospecting more difficult, may for a time have a tendency to check the rush of travel in this direction, but we think that by next spring many who never heard of such a place as Madoc till recently will then be wending their way hither. As it is, the "gold region," [illegible], though less than fifty miles north of Lake Ontario, was but a dozen years ago on the very verge of civilization, has already become a livelier place than those residing in the neighbourhood would have believed possible two months since. To accommodate the travel from the South, a line of stages twice a day from the village was established at the beginning of this week, and an extra stage, three times a week, has been put upon the Belleville route. These are among the first visible signs of the growing importance of this long neglected section of the province, and may be welcomed as an earnest of the increased activity in all branches of business which may be confidently anticipated to result from a further devolopement not only of the gold mines, but of all our other varied, but at present dormant resources.

It is just what was to be expected, that some of the numerous visitors who recently came to Madoc, imagining it to have been suddenly converted into a veritable "Tom Tiddler's ground," where they could play at "picking up gold and silver" in earnest, have gone away disgusted, because they could not get into the Richardson mine, and have indignantly pronounced the discovery of gold a humbug and a swindle. They seem to have overlooked the fact that no one has pretended that the gold was found on the surface, and that its discovery was not a mere piece of luck, but the result of patient toil and perseverance. We do not believe, however, that the grumblings of those who did not succeed in picking up either a few fine nuggets without any trouble, or a claim or two to mining rights on terms very advantageous to themselves, if not very tempting to the owners of real estate, will have much effect in keeping away the only class of men whose presence amongst us would be likely to bring about an era of prosperity, namely, those with some experience in the science of gold-digging, and with capital sufficient to embark in the undertaking. Those who get scared at the trifling expense of a trip from the front to the diggings, and for stopping a day or two in the neighbourhood, may just as well make up their minds that gold mining is not their vocation, and save themselves the vanity and vexation of spirit they suffer from the bootless outlay of a few dollars.

That there is, however, no humbug or swindle is proved not only by the fresh discoveries mentioned above, but in a variety of other ways. The closing of the Richardson mine until the time stipulated for the payment of the purchase money, is pretty good evidence that it is considered a valuable property. The continued presence in this neighbourhood of Californians and Australians—some of whom have extended their researches for twenty miles further North—shows that to their practised eyes the prospect of further discoveries of gold is good. Again, the formation of a local gold-mining company evinces the faith of old residents in [illegible] gold has already been found, and that [illegible] had by looking for it. And still more [illegible] the very general search which is being prosecuted in this, and in some part[illegible] townships, indicates the belief of the [illegible] each of them is possessed of a small [illegible] his own property. This class, generally [illegible] take all the risk upon themselves, and [illegible] ear to the eager applicants for the pur[illegible] right to mine for gold on other men's la[illegible] no stress upon the scramble to obtain the [illegible] it is a proof of a desire to make money [illegible] tion, quite as much as of a genuine b[illegible] chance of finding gold. On some claims [illegible] cription, however, money is being exper[illegible] belief that the outlay will be returned in [illegible]

MEXICO.

The muddle in the state of affai[illegible] ever-[illegible]volutionary country does not s[illegible] ly to [illegible] cleared up by the abdication [illegible] parture of Maximilian. The Unite[illegible] Government, which has all along re[illegible] the government of the Republican [illegible] dent Juarez, it is now hinted is abo[illegible] tablish a protectorate over the coun[illegible] to send troops there to maintain its [illegible] sions against any further interferen[illegible] France. Although the Emperor N[illegible] intends to withdraw his troops ear[illegible] year, it does not appear, from recent [illegible] gence from Europe, that he was at [illegible] pared for the sudden step that Max[illegible] has taken, but expected he would ren[illegible] Mexico. And now a report comes fr[illegible] United States, that Gen. [illegible]zaine, [illegible] in command of the French [illegible] without fa[illegible] Gen. Castleneau, Napoleo[illegible] latest [illegible] in a very cavalier manner, and is busy m[illegible] new contracts for army supplies, and [illegible] length of time, which does not look [illegible] speedy departure of the troops. It i[illegible] that as soon as Maximilian is known to [illegible] left the country, Bazaine will declare hi[illegible] dictator. This means, perhaps, that he [illegible] quit the service of France, and try to e[illegible] lish himself in Mexico "on his own h[illegible] The adventure, if such be really his inter[illegible] will be a bold defiance of the people [illegible] government of the United States.

"THE HASTINGS HOUSE."—Since the gold ex[illegible] ment broke out, this establishment has been libe[illegible] patronized by the travelling public—to such a[illegible] tent, indeed, that on several occasions it was in[illegible] same predicament the first-class hotels in New [illegible] city have not unfrequently been in, in "flush-tim[illegible] namely, unable to accommodate all the guests [illegible] separate rooms and beds; and some, consequen[illegible] have had to make shift with an arm-chair o[illegible] "shake-down" on the floor.—We learn that curre[illegible] has been given to an unfounded report that "m[illegible] host" Moon had taken advantage of this state [illegible] affairs to charge "three dollars a day for board, [illegible] dollar a meal, and a dollar for a bed on the floor [illegible] —Nothing of the sort has been done, the charges [illegible] maining at the usual rate of a dollar a day, which [illegible] little enough; as any one who has had experience [illegible] travelling will admit, for entertainment at so co[illegible] fortable an hotel.

SAILED FOR ENGLAND.—Messrs. John A. Macdonal[illegible] Cartier, Howland, Bernard, with Mr. F. W. Cumbe[illegible] land, managing director of the Northern railwa[illegible] sailed yesterday from New York for Liverpool in th[illegible] steamship Australasian. Mr. Galt, we believe, wi[illegible] leave next week, and Mr. McGee on the 12th of De[illegible] cember.

THE INVASION OF IRELAND.—It is stated that [illegible] brigade of Fenians (Sarsfield Brigade) have already [illegible] left New York for Europe, to form the nucleus of a[illegible] Irish Republican army. They go, as reported, by [illegible] way of Bremen, at which place they will await the [illegible] arrival of Mr. Jas. Stephens. They are commanded [illegible] by Irish, French, German, and American officers.

Wealth and Flattery.

"The love of money is the root of all evil."—1 Tim. vi. 10.

"Wealth maketh many friends."—Prov. xix. 4.

"A flattering mouth worketh ruin."—Prov. xxvi. 28.

"A gift doth blind the eyes of the wise, and pervert the words of the righteous."—Deut. xvi. 19.

"He that justifieth the wicked, and he that condemneth the just, even they both are an abomination to the Lord."—Prov. xvii. 15.

WEALTH and FLATTERY! Who can tell
How great their power? Yet I know full well
They have great power in this world of ours,
And should be ranked among the Ruling Powers.

I have seen their power on the Worldly Mind;
How they it, as with fetters of brass, can bind—
Then lead it forth, to the commission of wrong;
Or—otherwise—charm as with syren song.

They crush out of the heart every pure desire
For something nobler—something higher:
How many, for these, will suffer pain!
Yea, Heaven relinquish, that these they may gain
Who will deny that they're Ruling Powers
In this sinful, fallen world of ours?

On the minds of Professors, I've seen their power;
And watched the decay of each heaven-born flower;
Until all have assumed the appearance of death,—
Blighted, and scathed, by their withering breath;
Their breath is pernicious—flowers blooming and gay,
Soon as they inhale it, show signs of decay;
And soon nothing of beauty is left to adorn
But the nettle, the thistle, the brier, the thorn,
Grow rank, where those flowers of beauty should bloom;
Spring and summer soon changing to winter's dark gloom.
Flattery and Wealth—Prevailing Powers
In this semi-christian land of ours.

It is sad to see their effects in the Pew!
But, alas! they aspire to the Pulpit, too!
There too oft they are seen turning justice aside,
And countenance giving to insolent pride
To persecute those of an humbler class;
While gross violations of truth are let pass.

The appearance of wealth, and a flattering tongue,
Oft a license obtain for commission of wrong;
The wrong once committed, the guilty they screen;
Yes, Wealth and Flattery stand between
The guilty ones and their punishment just;
And the injured parties—submit they must,
To whatever the wealthy are pleased to inflict;
For it would not do to be over-strict
With those who have wealth, and gifts can bestow;
No matter how ignorant, vicious, or low,
In mind and in morals, these parties may be;
While intelligence, virtue, and piety,
By many, too many, are lightly esteemed:
While Gifts and Flattery, too oft, are deemed
Of greater importance, and valued higher.
Thus the virtuous and modest are forced to retire,
And give place to those who can flatter,—and boast
Of wealth obtained at—no matter what cost:
No matter, what means they may have employed;
No matter, whose prospects they may have destroyed
By the means they have used, their wealth to obtain;
'Tis no matter, at all, how they get their gain:
It may have been got through some false pretence;
Or, perhaps, 'tis made up of the "poor fools' pence,"
Whose children and wives have been robbed, that they
Fine houses might build, and have wherewith to pay;
But no matter how many they've left in the lurch,
They, now, are rich* "members of the church;"
And so must be treated with marked respect;
And their—piety! 'twould be a crime to suspect!
Their characters, too, may have many stains
In addition to all their ill-gotten gains;
But no matter what stains, or how many dark spots
On their characters be, or how many foul blots;
In too many cases, 'tis easy to see,
All is covered by Gifts and Flattery.
That they're going to heaven they try to believe;
But, in this, there are few but themselves they deceive.

Their professions and practice, 'tis easy to see,
At variance are, and can seldom agree.
But do what they may, they are sure of a cover;
If proved in a falsehood, 'tis lightly passed over;
If slander they utter,—'tis only a joke:—
'Tis covered, so nicely, all o'er with a cloak.
Thus encouraged, they onward proceed on their way,
Becoming more insolent day after day,
And more overbearing, and puffed up with pride,
Till the last shred of decency 's cast aside;
Their less showy neighbours they treat with disdain,
So elated they are, with their ill-gotten gain—
For the wealth of such people, 'tis certain and sure,
Oft is gotten by grinding the face of the poor
When Flattery and Wealth are Ruling Powers,
God pity the poor in this world of ours!

MOIRA BANK, MADOC. S. C.

* Or, at least, appear to be rich.
Yet, with many such people, I'm much afraid,
Little wealth would remain, if their debts were all paid.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Pope has consented to reside in Malta if forced to quit Rome.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The rumour that by a secret treaty the army of Belgium is placed at the disposal of the French Emperor in the event of a war is discredited.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—It is positively asserted that negotiations are going on for an offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and Prussia.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—In spite of the many denials, rumours of a Prusso-Russian alliance continue to prevail. It is even said that the treaty provides for the admission of the United States into the alliance, with a sovereign establishment in the Mediterranean sea, and a guarantee to that nation of highly favourable commercial advantages.

The English government and people seem to be inclined to settle the Alabama claims if a demand is made by the United States to that effect.

The Jamaica commitee has unanimously resolved to indict Gov. Eyre for murder.

MORE FENIAN CONVICTIONS.—Mr. Mckenzie having vainly essayed in his legal technical objections to gain an advantage for his Fenian clients, the case of Daniel Whalen was proceeded with on Wednesday. Out of his own mouth Whalen was shown to have been one of the fool hardy gang who invaded our soil in June last. The only evidence offered on his behalf was that he was brought over to Canada when under the influence of liquor. The jury took only a quarter of an hour to agree upon a verdict of "Guilty," and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on the 13th December. John Quinn, another of the prisoners, was also put on trial the same day and convicted. He was proved to have been in command on the 2nd of June. The jury took only a few minutes to decide upon their verdict in this case.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Whom It May Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Undersigned will apply to the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC, at their next regular meeting, for the purpose of obtaining the ALLOWANCE OF ROAD on part of Lot No. 24 in the Fifth Concession, in lieu of land taken for the new County Road.

WILLIAM FOX.

Madoc, Nov. 12 1866.

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY, and at REDUCED RATES OF INTERSET, and on TERMS MOST ADVANTAGEOUS to the FARMING COMMUNITY.

Expenses moderate, and No Commission charged.

For Particulars, apply to

S. D. ROSS,
MADOC.

Madoc, 20th Oct., 1866.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, November 1st, 1866.

Ash, Joseph	McIntosh, Malcolm
Banwell, John	McConnel, Joseph
Baker, Robert	McKenzie, L
Brown, Miss Susannah	Nelson, Wm
Craig, James	Phillips, Hiram
Comins, Henry H	Robinson, Mrs Elizabeth
Delyea, William	Robinson, Thomas
Foley, James	Ruport, John
Fowler, Amos	Stockwell, Miss Sarah
ox, Wm	Toddy, Norris
Heyworth, John	White, John
Holmes, Abraham	Woodley, George
Lynagh, Timothy	Woodard, Miss Annie
Lloyd, Aaron	

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, *Postmaster.*

O'HARA'S GRAVE-YARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Undersigned to those Persons who have Buried their Deceased Relatives in the West corner of the West half of Lot No. 4 in the Fourth Concession of MADOC, commonly known as O'HARA'S GRAVE-YARD, that the FENCE is now all rotted down, and needs repair. They are therefore requested immediately to send in Subscriptions for the Construction of a new Fence, sufficient to keep Cattle from breaking in; and to pay the same, either in Money or Produce, to Mr. THOMAS CROSS, Merchant, in the Village of Madoc.

Sept. 25th. HUGH McKENZIE.

MONEY TO LEND

ON EASY TERMS.

APPLY to STEWART & GILBERT,
BELLEVILLE.

Best and Cheapest Pictures in Belleville at
TERWILLIGAR'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS Finished on the Finest Paper and in the Latest Style, only ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER DOZEN (One Dollar per Dozen Cheaper than anywhere else.)

AMBROTYPES, FERREOTYPES, and all other kinds of Pictures taken in the latest style and at the lowest prices.

Call and Examine Specimens at his Rooms, opposite VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Belleville.

DR. J. S. LOOMIS,
Of McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
At Publishers' Prices, Call At
WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,
(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,)
Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

STEWART & GILBERT,

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c &c.

OFFICE—In Dafoe's New Brick Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, BELLEVILLE.

D. E. KINNEAR STEWART. B. S. GILBERT.

Save Your Money!

W. BRISTOL & CO.,

WAGGON, CARRIAGE, and SLEIGH MAKERS, MADOC, C. W. Stand, East of the W. M. Church.

The undersigned having commenced business anew, with a competent Blacksmith in charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Waggons. Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

Madoc, March 1, 1866. W. BRISTOL & CO.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, November 17, 1866.

ASHES	$5, $5 25 ₩ 100 lbs,
WHEAT (Fall)	$1,00@$1,25.
" (Spring)	$1,00@$1,15.
BARLEY	45c
RYE	43c@45c
OATS	25c@30
PEAS	55c
CORN	
PORK	
HIDES	
SHEEPSKINS	
BUTTER	14c
EGGS	6d

Belleville Markets.

Fall Wheat, $1,20@$1,40. Spring Wheat, $1,10@$1,25
Barley, 55c@55c. Rye, 56c@. Peas, 60@65.
Oats, 30c@. Potash, $5,25.

"CHILDREN."

Be sure that there is something wrong
About the heart that does not yearn,
Towards that bright and artless throng,
For it is cold, and ever stern.

Oh, what a blank this life would be
Without the presence of the young,
Without the charm of childish glee,
The prattle of a baby tongue!

Give me a child of tender age,
And let me, as he sits my knee,
Turn back to some forgotten page
In Life's most varied History;

And in that lisp, that open eye,
These pretty winning little ways,
Myself behold in years gone by,—
Let me recall my childhood's days!

How have I changed! Yet was the time
When this heart was from sin as free,
As that which now is pressed to mine
In all its infant purity!

—*N. Y. Albion.* F. B. D.

THE HOPE OF LEASCOMBE.

(*Continued.*)

'What a head he has got!' exclaimed the skipper, holding up his hands in amazement, and opening his eyes wide; for he himself, Harvey was already aware, knew nothing of navigation. This was his first voyage; and how he ventured out under such circumstances was a mystery. Harvey had shipped mysteriously. He had left his own vessel from some difference with his captain, and was doing nothing, when one night a man called upon him, and declared himself to be in want of a second mate, who knew navigation well, and could, in fact, take charge of a vessel at need. He had heard that William Harvey was his man, and offered him good wages for himself and any four men who would join him. He wished, he said, to sail secretly, to avoid certain formalities and dues; so he lay concealed in a creek, known only to himself. If, then, the young man accepted his offer, he must come on board at midnight.

Harvey agreed at once. The affair pleased him. He was pleased at the secrecy, and even by the suspicious aspect of the whole matter: it looked piratical. But since the young man, in a fit of passion, had thrown off the yoke of discipline, he tried to blind himself to his own errors, by throwing the blame on the captain, the government, the laws—on anything rather than his own headstrongness. He took a kind of fierce delight in defying the law. At midnight, he was at the boat with four of his comrades, whom he had tempted away from the ship he had himself left. They found the skipper waiting for them. No words passed; they entered the boat, and pushed off. The four men began at once to pull, while the stranger steered. Harvey, who had taken a brace of pistols under his top-coat, sat near the skipper. It was a dark and windy night; but the man seemed to know his way. For four hours he advanced, until at last he bade them pull gently, and suddenly entered a narrow creek, the entrance of which was all but invisible. It was very narrow indeed. They did not proceed far before they saw a light, and then heard a cry.

'Who goes there?'

'Red Thorn,' replied the skipper, 'with a jolly crew. All right.'

In an instant, they were alongside a schooner, which rode with bare poles in that secluded spot, surrounded by trees and jungle. They were glad enough to get on board; and as soon as they had enjoyed a hearty supper, they retired to rest. At a very early hour, however, they were roused up to haul the vessel out of its strange dock. This was effected with some difficulty; but all was happily got over, and at length they were in the open sea.

The ship-boy was about sixteen, and a greater slave never trod a deck. The captain was brutish in his manners, but evidently a coward; so he lavished his ferocity on the poor lad, who was driven hither and thither by his master like a patient dog. He worked night and day, and never grumbled. The captain would constantly threaten to shoot him like a dog. William Harvey pitied him; but he knew himself. He knew that if he interfered, and the captain hesitated to acquiesce in his desires, there would be a scene and a quarrel, and he could not trust his own temper; so he shut his eyes to the other's bad conduct, and contented himself with the feeling that he was exercising a laudable self-denial in not interfering with the captain, whom he had no right to school. He was himself uniformly kind to the lad, by whom he was beloved as by the men.

This was the state of affairs at the moment when they turned their heads towards Valdivia, a place which they were never destined to reach.

A few days later, the wind suddenly increased to a gale, and they found themselves obliged to take in nearly all sail. It was clear to William Harvey from the first, that they were about to pass through a severe storm—and he told the skipper so. Thorn turned very pale. Although an old sailor, he was obviously a coward; at least, although he had scarcely ever shown any unmanly fear before, during the whole of this voyage he seemed afflicted by a sudden and unaccountable timidity. "I leave it all in your hands,' he said quickly.

'I will do what is in my power,' replied Harvey.

Thorn did not reply, but went below with his brother, drank with him nervously whole goblets of raw rum, and then they both turned in, leaving everything to our young hero, the four men, and the boy.

'A bad-looking sky, sir,' said the boy timidly. He was standing by Harvey on the quarter-deck.

'Very bad, Bob; I don't half-like it; but, please God, we'll get over it.'

'I don't know. I never thought we'd ever end this voyage well,' mused the boy.

'Why so, Bob?'

'I don't know. I suppose it's only idear. But I never do.'

'Nonsense. Because you get blowed up a bit, you think it must end badly. Mind your helm, Peters; keep her straight before it.'

The gusts increased, grew more violent every moment, and soon became almost a hurricane. The sky was as black as night, although lurid flashes of lightning illumined the scene every five minutes, seeming to burst from clouds over their heads. The sea came rolling on now in vast billows, then breaking in short waves. Some of these swept the deck, and forced all to lay hold of the first ropes they could catch, to preserve their footing. The wind howled demoniacally in the rigging, and came with sudden gusts or blasts that threatened every moment to lay the schooner on her beam-ends.

William Harvey kept his eye about him everywhere, and looked anxiously now at the masts working wildly in their sockets, now at the shrouds and stays. 'We must lie to close hauled,' he said to Peters. At that instant, a wave of vast dimensions came rushing madly on, dashed against the starboard bulwarks, broke and fell with awful force on the deck, blinding Harvey for a moment, and forcing him to look only to his own preservation. He shook himself, and stood erect to see the evil done. The mainmast was over the side; the vessel had been almost submerged by the mere weight of the wave; and Bob lay senseless in a flood of water by the leg-scuppers. Having raised him up, his next act was to rush with an axe to the larboard rigging, which he cut away, so that the mast lay completely free overboard, dragging behind. He then turned to Bob, who was recovering from the stunning blow he had received. He laid him down on a spare sail, and examined his wound. It was simply a great bruise, but not likely to be dangerous.

'I know'd it, I know'd it,' he muttered, as he recovered himself. 'We shall never get home: murder never prospers!'

'Murder! what mean you?' cried Harvey in a low tone.

'I don't care if he does kill me—I will tell,' groaned the boy. 'I've always wished to, but he swore he'd murder me too.'

'Peters, keep a sharp look-out. That puff was, I think, the worst of it. I shall go below for half an hour with Bob to the forecastle. Call me if there's the least change.'

'Ay, ay, sir!' said Peters. Harvey saw at once that the worst of the gale was over. He wished to have taken measures to have saved the main-mast, but he deferred that until he had heard the boy's confession. He aided him, then, below, and laying him in his berth, bade him speak. And this was the boy's story:—

The real name of the schooner, *William Pitt*, was the *Ganges*, and she was usually devoted to the coasting-trade. She had been built for commerce between Calcutta and Bombay, and was the property of one Matthew Finlayson, who also, like a thrifty Scotchman, commanded his own vessel. He had made in his time much money, and purposed retiring shortly from active business, and giving up the concern to Thorn, the mate. But it seemed this did not suit that worthy's purposes. He knew that Finlayson always kept his cash about him, and conceived a desire to obtain possession, not only of the other's vessel, but his fortune. For this purpose he allied himself with his brother, who was always his companion, and together they determined to effect their purpose, no matter by what means. The *Ganges* was fitted out for the voyage to Bombay in the creek already alluded to—her conduct not being altogether within the strict letter of the law—and her crew was already chosen, and had received orders to join the vessel at a certain fixed date. Three days before Thorn rose early one morning and went ashore, accompanied by his brother. They made for the cottage inhabited for Matthew Finlayson, and knocking, were admitted. The boy rose himself and let them in, while the skipper asked them what they wanted.

'You!' said Thorn, giving him a sudden blow upon the head with a heavy stick, that stretched him lifeless on the floor. The brother gave him a second blow as severe, and the victim never moved afterwards.

'Let us kill the youngster,' said the brother.

'No! I want him. He's a good cook,' said Thorn. 'Now, you young rascal,' added he, 'none of your nonsense. If ever you speak of this, I'll serve you as I have served him.'

The boy vowed to be true and faithful, frightened as he was, and then went on board with them. They set out immediately for Calcutta, while his brother remained behind to guard the ship and the lad. The next night the new skipper returned with her crew, and the schooner sailed.

William Harvey sat like one in a dream when the boy had finished his story. And this was the end of his youthful career? His headstrong folly had brought him in league with robbers and assassins. He was liable at any moment to be taken up, not only for being in a ship without papers, sailing under a false name, but as a pirate and thief. His whole life flashed before him; his foolish defiance of a venerable and really kind superior officer—his quarrel with his father—his abandonment of home—his second quarrel with the merchant captain; and he felt sick. But he resolved now, right or wrong—that here he acted with his usual impetuosity—to have no future connection with such ruffians as those by whom he was now commanded.

(*To be continued.*)

VARIETIES.

When does a man treat a friend most like water?—When he bails him out.

A servant girl applied to a druggist a few days since for six pennyworth of the "glory of rhyme" (chloride of lime).

What a suspicious monster the man must have been who first invented a lock; but what a trusting creature the woman who first allowed a latch-key!

By taking revenge, a man is but even with his enemy, but in passing it over he is superior.

The glass required for the Paris Exhibition next year would cover an extent of twenty acres.

A contemporary, in advising a better method of signalling than the present non-euphonious railway whistle, describes the steam whistle as "like the yell of a dying pig with a bad conscience."

Lord Hotham and Sir William Verner, the representative of Armagh, are said to be the only Members of the House of Commons now living who were under fire at the battle of Waterloo.

There is an old story that a Jew, while indulging in a morsel of forbidden food was overtaken by a terrific thunder-storm, and that, as the thunder roared and the lightning flashed around him, he exclaimed "Plesh my soul, vot a pother spout a leetle pit of pork!"

Niagara jokes, like our own sea side jokes, some good and some bad, are announced every season. The latest is that of a rural gentleman and his good wife, who watched the Falls all day in amazement, concluding that there was certainly a great waste of water, but it would soon run out. The next morning, however, the gentleman was up early, and peeping out of his chamber window, he announced, with the greatest astonishment depicted on his countenance, "Wife, I'll be darned if the water ain't still going over that dam!"

WHAT DO YOUNG MEN MARRY?—Some young men marry dimples; some ears; some noses; the contest, however, generally lies between the eyes and the hair. The mouth, too, is occasionally married; the chin not so often. Poor partners, these, you will own. But young men do marry all these, and many other bits and scraps of a wife, instead of the true thing. Such as the marriage is, such is the after-life. He that would have a wife must marry a woman. If he can meet with one of equal social position, like education, similar disposition, kindred sympathies, and habits congenial to his own, let him marry. But let him beware of marrying a curl, or a neck, however swan-like, or a voice, however melodious. Young ladies do also make some queer matches, and unite themselves to whiskers.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 205. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1866. PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—There are vague rumours afloat that the Emperor Maximilian has been offered the crown of Poland under certain eventualities.

Nov. 15.—The Confederate bondholders are about bringing their case before the notice of the British government as a set off against the Alabama claims of the United States.

It is reported that when the French troops evacuate Rome the Romans will immediately vote in favour of being annexed to Italy.

The Daily Telegraph denies the report that a commission is about to be formed to settle the Alabama claims.

The English cabinet has lately been holding councils almost daily.

The Morning Herald, a government organ, urges arbitration on the questions pending between England and the United States.

United States consul Morse publishes in the newspapers a letter in which he explains the agreement between the American government and Fraser, Trenholm, & Co. He states that the title of the United States to all Confederate property is therein fully recognized, and that said property is subject to legal liens for advances.

Nov. 17.—The Times, of this morning, in an editorial, says the government has no present intention of referring the Alabama claims to the consideration of a legal commission. The design is, the Times continues, to confer upon such a commission to institute inquiry regard to the neutrality laws, without prejudice to other claims, which are still under discussion.—Lord Cranworth, it was thought, will be chosen president of the commission.

Nov. 19, (evening).—It is said that the government is alive to the fact that large numbers of Fenians are arriving in Ireland weekly, and is well prepared to meet any rebellious movement.

The Reform demonstration in Edinburg was a large and imposing one.

Great floods are devastating the counties of York and Lancashire. Many lives have been lost by drowning.

STOKE-UPON TRENT, Nov. 16.—Every earthenware manufactory is closed, and there is a general strike and lock-out.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—It is said that M. Moustier, the French Minister, is preparing a note on the Mexican question. It is understood that it will be conciliatory towards the United States, and will not object to the recognition of the Juarez government.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 14.—The King opened the Belgian chambers yesterday. In his speech he took occasion to allude to the friendly relations with all the great powers, and asserted that a strict neutrality should be observed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 12.—The government of Russia has resolved to suppress the naval station at Kertch, in the Crimea, and at Taganrog, on the sea of Azov.

Nov. 18.—The Russian festivities have been suddenly stopped, on account of the serious illness of the Princess Dagmar.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—The admiralty of Prussia is engaged in the creation of a strong fleet, and naval recruiting has been ordered to commence immediately in the Duchies.

VIENNA, Nov. 16.—The Journal, of to-day, in an editorial, says that the customs negotiations have commenced between Prussia and Austria. The proposals are calculated to pacify Europe.

The Fenian Trials.

Thomas Schools, who was indicted both as an American citizen and as a British subject, was placed on trial at Toronto, on the 15th instant, charged with having committed an act of hostility, &c., against Her Majesty at Fort Erie on the 1st and 2nd of June—It was shown in evidence that the prisoner, who was born at Tyrone, in Ireland, was at Fort Erie on the morning of the 1st of June, armed with a Fenian rifle and fixed bayonet, and stood sentry over a soldier belonging to the Royal Canadian Rifles, who was in the hands of the Fenians as a prisoner. He afterwards returned to Buffalo, and again appeared at Fort Erie, where he was taken prisoner on Saturday about ten o'clock. The only extenuating evidence which his counsel was able to offer, was that Schools was intoxicated. The jury had no difficulty in finding a verdict of "guilty." The sentence of death was then passed upon the prisoner, who received it as a matter of course, and left the dock apparently perfectly indifferent to the result of the proceedings.

Patrick Donoghue, a young man of about twenty-four years of age, a native of Rochester, in the State of New York, was subsequently placed on trial. After the evidence for the crown had been given, the prisoner's counsel submitted that there was no evidence to support the counts in the indictment, and his lordship thought not, and directed a verdict of "not guilty" to be entered. The prisoner was then discharged, and said in reply to some words of caution, that they need not fear him any more.

A NUMBER OF FENIANS DISCHARGED.—On Saturday night between nine and ten o'clock, thirty-nine Fenian prisoners, against whom the grand jury failed to bring in true bills, were taken from the old jail in this city and conveyed in a special train to the Suspension Bridge, sent to the American side, and ordered to remain on that side of the border in future. The departure of the prisoners was kept comparatively quiet in order that no crowd might assemble, or any unseemly conduct be indulged in by those whose affection for the Fenians as a body, and for the Ridgeway Fenians in particular, is not very great. The Hon. J. H. Cameron, the Sheriff, Col. McKinstry, of the 17th regt., and a few other representatives of the government, proceeded with the train from the Union depot to the jail for the purpose of removing the prisoners. The train consisted of two cars in one of which was a strong guard of the 17th Regiment whose presence had a salutary effect in keeping the prisoners from decamping and remaining in the country. The prisoners were called into the hall in the jail and placed in line of march—arm-in-arm,—and then conducted by a few special constables through the field in rear of the jail, and placed in the train, where they answered to their names. It was amusing to listen to the remarks of the prisoners, who were delighted at the prospect of regaining their liberty. One of them, in answer to a question from a spectator, as to when there was any possibility of their return, replied, "Oh, thin, bedad, when I come here again, the jail floor will be carpeted for me." The prisoners received a good supper at the station before starting, and each was presented with a five dollar bill (greenback), in order that they might not be wholly destitute when they returned to the hotbed of Fenianism and spreadeagleism. The money, of course, was provided by the American Consul. They appeared very thankful for the kindness shown them by the Sheriff and jail officials.—*Leader.*

FENIANISM IN IRELAND.—The correspondent of the New York Herald writing from England says that whatever strength Fenianism possesses is to be found among the citizens of the United States. In Ireland it has none, the educated classes keep aloof from it, not a single respectable shopkeeper even has been found in its ranks. He goes on to say, further, that never was the society in worse plight. Its leaders truly or falsely, are accused of insincerity, of acting through interested motives, even to the extent of conspiring to defraud poor, hard-working domestics of their small earnings. As a piece of political machinery it is miserably managed, its physical strength and probably its funds frittered away in movements the most unwise and almost equally incomprehensible. Finally, schism, humbug and folly, and a combination of unfortunate circumstances, have brought Fenianism into sad disrepute. Of course this letter did not appear until after the New York elections had terminated.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Evening Express says "Most active preparations are now being made at Roberts' headquarters for a grand movement against Canada. During the last fortnight some of the leading military officers of the organization held consultations in relation to the martial programme to be adopted, when the Fenian forces move from their respective states, across the frontier. The result of their deliberations is at present a profound secret; but Gens. O'Neil and Spears, and President Roberts frankly avow that the new movement means work against the British authorities in Canada.

"It is said the discipline of the next army of invasion will be far superior and more effective than that of which the detachment at Limestone Ridge was the advance guard. Twelve thousand men have already been enrolled under the title of Fenian avengers, who have pledged themselves to be ready at any moment to prevent the execution of Lynch and the other prisoners. They have been divided into regiments and brigades, and when all the men deemed necessary shall have taken the pledge, operations will commence."

MAXIMILIAN RETURNED TO THE MEXICAN CAPITAL!—*New York*, Nov. 17.—The Herald has the following from Vera Cruz, of the 1st:—Maximilian is on his way back to the capital. It is rumoured that Marshal Bazaine sent him word that if he attempted to leave Mexico without permission, he would be placed under arrest, and also that he ordered the commander of the Austrian frigate Dandalo, not to let Maximilian embark on his vessel.

New Orleans, Nov. 27.—Late Mexican advices state that Maximilian had arrived at Cordova, where he was prevented from proceeding further until he should abdicate in favour of Iturbide, but this was not accepted, and he returned to Mexico, declining to abdicate in favour of any one else. Díaz's victory near Oajaca and the evacuation of that town by the Imperialists is confirmed. Jalapa, it is thought, would soon be evacuated by the Imperialists.

Nov. 19.—Vera Cruz dates to Nov. 13th are received.—At an extra meeting to discuss the situation of affairs, Maximilian's ministers unanimously determined to continue in office without alteration.

Maximilian's health has been much improved by his sea voyage, which caused the reports that he had attempted to abandon the country. On the 12th, Maximilian was still at Orizaba.

The New York Herald's special says:—News of a very startling character may be expected from Mexico in a short time. It is asserted upon good authority that Maximilian will leave Mexico shortly after the arrival of Gen. Sherman, and that there will be no French troops in Mexico thirty days after his arrival there. Quartermasters and commissary stores for 6,000 troops have been ordered to Fortress Monroe. This is supposed to mean "Sherman and Mexico."

The Paris Moniteur du Soir says the Mexican government, so far from entertaining feelings of anxiety or hesitation, is redoubling its efforts for carrying out energetically the task undertaken by Maximilian.

The London Times says the general result of the late experimental cruise of the British iron-clad squadron is satisfactory. The squadron included all the varieties of the fleet, and they successfully kept the sea for a month during the autumnal equinox, showing good weatherly qualities and high rates of speed, and it is claimed that the vessels represent a combination of merits not possessed by the iron-clads of foreign nations.

The Prussian War office has published a statement to show that it was not the superiority of the needle gun, but of the men who carried it, that gave victory to the Prussians. The total consumption of cartridges during the campaign was only seven to each soldier. In the hottest engagement, the highest figure was 23 per man of those present. During the war nine hundred cannon were brought into play, and each gun fired forty rounds.

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A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
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Each subsequent insertion	0 16
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For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, *Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.*

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:

Day Express going East, 12. 10. P.M.
Night Express going East, 12. 22 A. M.
Mixed Train going East, 11. 30 P. M.
Day Express going West, 7. 35 P. M.
Night Express going West, 6, 50 A. M.
Mixed Train going West, 10. 45 A. M.
Montreal Time.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

☞ TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*We find it necessary to repeat the announcement that we pay no attention to anonymous communications on any subject.—The writer of a letter in pencil, addressed "To the Printer," which was dropped into the Madoc Post Office, and in which a quarter dollar was enclosed, can obtain the money back by applying for it.*

Gold Again.

The hotels in this village are still filled to overflowing with strangers, who have not been deterred from a trip to our auriferous regions, either by the incessant rains which prevailed for several days, or by the attempts which have been made by sceptics—geologically learned or ignorant—to throw doubts upon the genuineness of the discovery of gold in this township, as well as upon the reality of the "reported" excitement about it. All these new comers, however, are not intent upon gold-mining; but some of them seem to be studying the chances offered by the improving prospects of the village of Madoc, for establishing themselves permanently here; and as a consequence, we understand that inquiries are frequent for eligible stands, to rent or lease, in the business part of Madoc, and that the demands of this kind exceed the supply of suitable places.

Mr. Johnson, and some other gentlemen representing the Boston company who have secured the Richmond Mine, paid a visit to their (prospective) property on Thursday, and after some parleying with Mr. Richardson, the padlocks were removed, and they were admitted into the mine itself. It is understood that the result of the inspection was satisfactory.

Several gentlemen from Belleville, who, it is said, in connection with the Warden and some other residents of the village, have secured the right to mine on a large number of farms in this neighbourhood, came up this week, and held a meeting at the store of Messrs. A. B. Ross and Bro. We understand that a company was organized, and that it has adopted some such name as the "Madoc Mining Company."

The local Company to which we alluded last week, intended to have selected the same title, but finding they had been forestalled in this particular, they have chosen instead to style themselves the "North Hastings." They have already commenced operations, and the first day's work gave promising indications.

A fresh start to the fever was given last Friday evening by a report that a boulder full of gold, had been found on the farm of Mr. Moore, and that $1000 would not purchase it; but it seems the rumour had only a very partial foundation in fact.

Another discovery of importance has, however, been made. We learn from Mr. A. Anstee, a resident of the township, who has had some experience in gold mining both in Australia and in California, and who has lately been prospecting, that on Thursday he found indications in the swamp at the back of the "Anglo-Saxon" hotel; and that on working some of the stuff, it yielded "one hundred colours to the pan." The exact significance of the description we do not pretend to estimate, and had not time to ascertain more fully from Mr. Anstee, who was soon engaged elsewhere: but we gathered from his eager manner, that he was confident he had found a sure and good thing.

There is now another stage from this village to Millbridge and back daily. This, with the semi-weekly Hastings Road mail, gives three lines of stages to the gold regions.

From the Hastings Chronicle of Nov. 21.

"AN AMENDE."

In the performance of what we considered a public duty, we felt called upon in a former issue, to make some remarks censuring the Warden for certain conduct as Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and as Post Master of Madoc. A friend of his has placed in our hands certain documents and explanations for the purpose of convincing us that our censures were unnecessarily severe, and unwarranted by the facts. We have carefully read the explanation and accompanying documents, and we are happy to state that the Warden's conduct is not so censurable as we were led to suppose. His continued silence under all these imputations led us, as well as many others, to suppose that he was as guilty as his accusers represented him, and believing this, we could not keep silent, consistently with our duty to the public. We now understand his motive for not defending himself; but after all we think the better way would have been to have made full and frank explanations at once. It is at all times better that the worst should be known than that the worst should be *suspected*, and we are convinced that the public will not be uncharitable towards a public officer whose offences were committed through mistake and without any corrupt motive. He cannot blame us for the strictures we were called upon to make, because no explanations had been made to us to induce us to form another opinion. Having made an attack, we feel bound to give Mr. Wood the benefit of all the exculpatory circumstances urged in his favour.

With regard to his dismissal from the Post Office, which was understood to have been on account of defalcations in that office, we have seen a letter from an official of the Department to Mr. Wood, in which the following passage occurs:—"I have pleasure in adding that in examining your accounts and returns in connection with the transfer of the Madoc Post Office to Mr. O'Flynn, I found them to be in a satisfactory state." This settles at once and forever the suspicions that were attached to Mr. Wood's dismissal from the Post Office, and we can assure him that no one than ourselves can be more gratified with this satisfactory testimony in his favour.

With regard to the issuing of "permits" or "special licences," it is contended that it was invariably done to accommodate the people requiring them, under the supposition that the "permits" could be replaced by regular licenses when they were received. It is stated that Mr. Wood always advised the parties as well as the minister procuring "permits," that they must be returned and a regular license obtained, and that with the exception of but a few cases this substitution has been made. That it never entered his mind to defraud the Government by the issue of these "permits," but that they were only issued when he was out of regular licenses. That other officers had been in the habit of doing the same thing, and he had no idea that the children of such marriages would be illegitimate. Since he has ascertained the fact, the consideration that he should have committed a mistake fraught with such serious consequences to others, has given him the most intense pain of mind, and that he intends to atone for this mistake as well as he can, by having an Act of Parliament passed, at his own expense, legalizing all marriages so performed.

This in substance is the Warden's defence and while it does not relieve him of a very grave mistake, it certainly takes away from him the moral guilt which would attach to him, if guilty of a corrupt motive. It appears to us that the clergymen who solemnized these marriages were quite as much to blame as the Warden. They certainly ought to have known that they had no right to perform such a ceremony without having a regular license, under the hand and seal of the Governor General, produced at the time. The whole affair is a matter of profound astonishment. If others have been guilty of the same irregularities, it only proves the greater necessity of an Act of Parliament such as the Warden intends to have passed. This intention is highly honourable on his part, and we trust it will be carried into effect without delay.

It is but two or three weeks since that the *Hastings Chronicle*, when calling upon the Warden to resign, if he had "any honour or sensibility," remarked that it had kept silent so long, not from "fear, favour, or affection," but because it was always its duty to believe the accused innocent until proved guilty." Such legal scruples have deterred our contemporary from speedily recanting its words of condemnation on the mere strength of certain explanations and documents given in run to the public—if they bear inspection—by the Warden himself, instead of being entrusted to some friend (not named) for submission in a private and confidential sort of way to the editor of the *Chronicle*? One little piece of evidence we are favoured with—a brief quotation from a letter from an official of the Post Office Department, which tells us that Mr. Wood's accounts, at the time of the transfer of the Post office to Mr. O'Flynn were in a satisfactory state! Preserve us from such a defence as that!—Of course they were obliged to be so before Mr. Wood and his sureties could be released. But this very phrase, on which so much stress is laid, proves that there was *something else* in Mr. Wood's management of the Post office which was not in a satisfactory state—otherwise the Government would never have removed him; nor would he have tamely borne without remonstrance, such injustice as removing him from office, *without sufficient cause*. We submit to our contemporary, then, that he is mistaken in saying that this "settles at once and for ever the suspicions that were attached to Mr. Wood's dismissal from the Post office." We never heard it suggested that it was on account of *defalcations*. No, rumours indicated *something else*.

As to the excuse about the "permits", or "special licenses," and the way in which Mr. Wood proposed to remedy the consequences of his wrong,—the "intense pain of mind" which the affair has caused him must date from the time we called attention to the subject—as on his return from Ottawa, he told us himself, triumphantly that the Government and the Member of the Government ridiculed the idea of the marriages being illegal, or void: it is a matter of wonder that "he that excuseth himself, accuseth himself." What obstacle stood in the way of this always having a sufficient supply of regular licenses for this over-populous locality? Mr. Wood, however, deserves credit of a certain sort for the sagacity with which he has deferred authorizing any explanation of his conduct until the two members of the Government who expressed themselves the most warmly in condemnation of his conduct, were out of the Province and well on their way to England.

Mr. Wood and the *clique* who are backing him may fancy that they have given a "check"—of exceeding profundity of skill and design—to those who have the audacity to maintain that he is unworthy of the confidence of the public. After such an *amende* on the part of the *Chronicle*,—which still has not the ring of full conviction—the Warden and his friends may naturally feel elated, and calculate on being at all times able to ride rough-shod over all opposition. But "Truth is mighty and will prevail;" and the reflection that "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," may in some unexpected time and manner be brought to light, and give a fatal "checkmate" to their game, must be a constant drawback to their temporary triumph.

Present to the Rev. Mr. English.

We are glad to perceive, from the following acknowledgement, that the friends of Mr. English have not waited to mark the high esteem in which he is held by them, by some farewell testimonial when his sojourn among us is nearly ended, but have taken an early opportunity of practically illustrating their goodwill towards himself and respect for his services. The value of the buggy was $70.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

DEAR SIR,—Will you allow me a little space in your paper to express my sincere thanks to the kind friends who have presented me with a new and comfortable Buggy.

This kindness is not the less appreciated because of the very quiet manner in which the article was procured and the presentation made. Yours, &c.

JOHN ENGLISH.

Madoc, Nov. 21st. WESLEYAN MINISTER.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to be called upon to chronicle the death of C. E. TURNBULL, Esq., the late Clerk of the Sixth Division Court, which took place on Monday afternoon, the 19th inst., at his residence in this village. Mr. Turnbull had been seriously ill for a few days, and his family who were away from home on a visit to some relatives, had consequently been telegraphed for. In the mean time, he was kindly attended by his friends in the village. He appeared to be improving in health, when he was suddenly taken worse, and although a doctor was at once sent for, he was beyond the reach of medical aid, and in a short time expired. His remains were sent the next day to Belleville, and the funeral took place from his father's residence, West Belleville, on Wednesday afternoon.

Our Gold Fields.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR,—I presume that the distribution of gold in paying quantities in the lands around us is no longer a matter of *speculation*, but an *established* fact. In view of recent discoveries of gold, as well as of other most important metals, it becomes a matter of deep interest, alike to the general public, and to the owners of mineral lands, how these new found treasures can be best developed. There is, doubtless, a large amount of capital held ready to be expended and men are waiting eagerly for a chance of devoting their best energies and skill to the utilizing of these bountiful gifts of Providence. And it would certainly be a thousand pities that the laudable zeal now evoked as regards this matter should be in any way damped by a false, or unwise mode of action. There are hundreds, nay thousands, that would willingly engage in mining operations, could they but get a fair and reasonable opportunity of doing so, and it well behoves the land owner to consider what is his wisest course under these circumstances. It appears that many farms are being leased, in view of mining operations, for a longer or shorter term of years; and without hazarding an opinion as to the advisability of this system, I may say, that the farmer who intends to lease his land, cannot be too careful in exercising a sound judgement, relative to the nature of the agreement that he is required to sign, as well as in respect of the reliability of the parties with whom he proposes to negotiate. I should strongly recommend, however, that when sufficient proof exists of the presence of gold or other valuable metals, a certain number of Mining Lots should be surveyed off and put up to auction at once. In the present state of excitement, these lots would sell readily at good prices; and our mineral resources would then be in a fair way of being developed; of which there *unfortunately* does not appear to be *much promise* at present. By this means, a stimulus would be created in the right direction and we should soon see this part of our county taking that place, which it seems destined to occupy.

Trusting that these hints may be approved of,
I remain, Yours, &c., H.

MR. EDITOR,—Any person who has witnessed the gold excitement which has prevailed here for some days, must arrive at the conclusion that we live in a golden rage, if not in the "golden age." It is gold here, and gold there, and gold everywhere. In the Richardson mine, on the Moore lots, on every man's lot, in nuggets, in gravel, in sand, on the surface, deep down, "on the brain," and in fact everywhere.

At any hour of the day, persons with carpet bags, hammers, and eye glasses may be seen pressing forward towards the mark for the prize of their highest ambition. Already the accommodations afforded by the "Hastings House" and "North American" have been found quite too limited for those attracted thither in search of this hidden treasure. Only a few nights ago, one poor fellow paid 50c for leaning against the North American sign post,—so said, I did not see the bill.

Nearly every man who owns land, is in search of the precious stuff, and if they have not found gold existing in pockets in the earth, and in quartz, quartz has existed in every man's coat tail pocket. Only yesterday, a person looking rather "daft," came into my place, and after looking about for some time, delivered himself thus:—"Do the Phrenolijus live fur about here?" "Whom do you mean," said I, "and what do you want with a Phrenologist? Do you want to get your head examined?" "No, no," said he, "I have got three or four examples of gold," and suiting the action to the word, began unloading his pockets of the rocks they contained. "There is no gold in these." "Yes, there is; and I have got Geograph (lithographic stone?) on my place." I had a hharty laugh at the poor fellow's expense; but after all he was not so far astray in looking for a Phrenologist, only it was a "hard head" that he wished to get examined.

To-day I was crossing the street, when a seedy-looking individual, with carpet bag and peik in hand, pressing forward with his face thitherward, accosted me with "Hulloah! Stra-stra-stra-stranger, Can you t-t-t-te-tell me how far it is to Madoc." "My dear sir, you are in the very heart of the place," Ye-ye ye-yes! b-b-b-bu-but I mean to the m-m-mi-mines." "You go straight on for six miles, when you will come to a shanty about twelve feet square, with three padlocks on, and about 100 persons hanging around it, just as if their dearest friend lay buried there—that's the place. When you get there, "J-o-o-o-e will give you all needed information. "Tha-tha-tha-thank you."

The question has presented itself to me, in the event of this becoming a mining secon, ttiwhat effec would be produced in this place morally and financially. It has been said that "Countries rich in gold mines, have seldom been rich in anything else." Be this as it may, it is not difficult to arrive at the conclusion that such places are not benefited morally. The majority of persons attracted thither is a class not generally noted for morality or religion, usually worshipping at no shrine but that of the "Mighty Dollar." Financially, I think there can be no doubt but that the place would be benefited, as property must be enhanced in value, and all branches of business increase, and the place receive, an impetus, which otherwise it would take years to attain to.

We hope something will spring up in the gold mining, or otherwise, that will give us a push forward. We have laboured long, and waited patiently for something to "turn up." "Cam" burked the Bill(s), thereby blasting our then only hope of better days, and the prospects are that if something does not favour us, this place, for sometime to come, if it did not degenerate, would remain *in statu quo*.

I hope that "Ile" may be struck in every direction. With my best wishes for the success of all engaged in boring, I am, yours, &c.,
Madoc, Nov. 21st, 1866. ELDORADO.

☞ The condemned Fenian prisoners are to be saved from the gallows by the royal clemency.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE,
Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL has been lately Re-Painted and Furnished anew, and will be found in all its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges as of old, ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and Stabling attached to the Premises.
The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.
LYMAN MOON, Proprietor.

THE MADOC GOLD !!
Claims to be Transferred !!

ALL PARTIES Indebted to the Late Firm of DEANS & GRAY, **By Book Account, Promissory Note, Judgement, or Mortgage,** are hereby informed that all such Claims maturing to less than **$100**, will be transferred to Mr. C. E. HAYS, the newly appointed CLERK of the DIVISION COURT, if not fully paid up by the 5th day of DECEMBER next.

All Claims exceeding **$100**, being beyond the jurisdiction of the Division Court, will be transferred to the COUNTY COURT, if not likewise paid at the time aforesaid.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Waggons. Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.
W. BRISTOL & CO.

Madoc, March 1, 1866.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY, and at REDUCED RATES OF INTEREST, and on TERMS MOST ADVANTAGEOUS to the FARMING COMMUNITY.
Expenses moderate, and No Commission charged.
For Particulars, apply to
S. D. ROSS,
Madoc, 20th Oct., 1866. *MADOC.*

MONEY TO LEND
ON EASY TERMS.
APPLY to STEWART & GILBERT, BELLEVILLE.

Best and Cheapest Pictures in Belleville at
TERWILLIGAR'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS Finished on the Finest Paper and in the Latest Style, only ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER DOZEN (One Dollar per Dozen Cheaper than anywhere else) AMBROTYPES, FERREOTYPES, and all other kinds of Pictures taken in the latest style and at the lowest prices.
Call and Examine Specimens at his Rooms, opposite VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Belleville.

DR. J. S. LOOMIS,
Of McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.
All Calls will be promptly attended to.

MEDICAL HALL.
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.
C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
At Publishers' Prices, Call At
WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Township Clerk,
WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,
(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,)
Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

STEWART & GILBERT,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c &c.
OFFICE—In Dafoe's New Brick Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, BELLEVILLE.
D. E. KINNEAR STEWART. B. S. GILBERT.

Save Your Money !
W. BRISTOL & CO.,

WAGGON, CARRIAGE, and SLEIGH MAKERS, MADOC, C. W. Stand, East of the W. M. Church.
The undersigned having commenced business anew, with a competent Blacksmith in charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore.

To Whom It May Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Undersigned will apply to the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC, at their next regular meeting, for the purpose of obtaining the ALLOWANCE OF ROAD on part of Lot No. 24 in the Fifth Concession, in lieu of land taken for the new County Road.
WILLIAM FOX.
Madoc, Nov. 12 1866.

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.
SATURDAY, November 24, 1866.

ASHES	$5,00 ℔ 100 lbs,
WHEAT (Fall)	$1,00@$1,25.
" (Spring)	$1,00@$1,15.
BARLEY	45c
RYE	43c@45c
OATS	25c@30
PEAS	55c
CORN	
PORK	
HIDES	
SHEEPSKINS	
BUTTER	14c
EGGS	6d

Belleville Markets.

Fall Wheat, $1,30,@$1,35. Spring Wheat, $1,20@$1,30, Barley, 55c@56c. Rye, 60c@. Peas, 70@. Oats, 30c@. Potash, $5,25.

FALSE FRIENDS.

Ah, false and flattering friends,
How hollow is your love!
And he who to your voice attends,
Too soon alas, will prove
Your honey'd words, so musical and clear,
Breathe venom as they fall upon the ear.

False friends indeed surpass
In subtlety and art
The snake conceal'ed beneath the grass,
With tongue—a poisonous dart—
Ready to blast some fair and honest name,
Or 'neath the guise of "friend", bring grief and shame.

Far better would it be,
With less of danger, too,
To meet an open enemy,
Than greet a friend untrue.
A foe in honest warfare will embark.
But friendship false will stab them in the dark.

THE HOPE OF LEASCOMBE.

(*Continued.*)

'Come on deck, Bob,' he said to the boy. 'You feel better now. But tell me, if I defend you against this man, will you be true to me?'

'Mr. Harvey, I will be your slave,' began Bob.

'I don't want a slave; I want a good and obedient boy,' said Harvey. 'Now follow me, and go call the captain.'

The young man went on deck, followed by the trembling boy. Shortly after, Harvey went quietly below, and armed himself with a cutlass and a pair of pistols. He then sternly bid the men go do the same. They asked no questions, but all, save the man at the wheel, did as they were bid.

'Tell the skipper and his brother,' said William, 'that they must come on deck instantly.'

The storm still raged, but with somewhat less fury than before, the wind having abated somewhat, but not the waves. The sky was still dark and gloomy, clouds still coursed along the heavens, and lightning occasionally flashed. Nowhere was there the slightest sign of land or of human aid, and the schooner was all but disabled.

At this juncture, the skipper and his brother, uttering horrid oaths, came tumbling up the companion way.

'Why, what's the matter now, that a fellow must be roused out of his sleep?' began Thorn.

'The matter is, that I arrest you both as murderers and pirates!' said Harvey, collaring the skipper, and clapping a pistol to his breast, while the men instinctively imitated him.

'That's you, you young serpent!' exclaimed Thorn, who turned ghastly pale, but offered no resistance. 'Jack was right—I should have cracked your head too.'

'There, master, you hear,' said Bob retreating.

'What you have said,' continued William Harvey sternly, 'is proof enough of what I arrest you for. My men, I take these two fellows into custody for the wilful murder of Matthew Finlayson, and for running away piratically with his ship. Aid me first to secure them, and I will then explain all.'

They made no resistance; they held down their heads, and suffered themselves to be manacled without a word. William Harvey, capturing them thus on the high seas, after so many months, in a fearful storm, seemed a kind of judgement upon them for their sins; and they felt already as if they had the fatal rope round their necks.

They were placed in a small open space in the hold, where Bob and one of the men had previously lain, while Harvey took possession of their cabin. He first addressed the crew in a brief speech, told the terrible tale that Bob had communicated to him, and then warned them of the fearful consequences that might have ensued had they rendered themselves in any way the accomplices of the criminals. He undertook to take them home to Calcutta, there to throw themselves on the mercy of the law, and to give up the guilty to justice.

The men with one accord agreed to trust entirely to him, and to follow him, if need be, to the end of the world.

Harvey thanked them, and expressed his conviction that they would be rewarded instead of punished for their conduct. He then directed the mast, the storm having now completely abated, to be fished up from alongside, so that they might try and replace it in some fashion. For this purpose, he proposed to put into one of the islands they had left behind them, and there refit and prepare in every way for the journey home. The unfortunate schooner was accordingly fitted with jury-masts, and turned in the direction of the nearest island that its young commander found on the map.

The breeze was now warm and genial, and brought to them pleasing feelings after the excitement of the last few days. The prisoners were allowed to come on deck, with a strict injunction to confine their conversation to one another, as Harvey feared that, with their wily tongues and stores of gold, they might tamper with the men.

This order was obeyed with reluctance, as the society of fellow-criminals is never very pleasant or agreeable. But William Harvey felt no merciful feelings towards them. He could not but feel ashamed of much in the past, but he still laid more to the fault of others than to himself.

They were but seven days' easy sail from the island selected, and accordingly on the sixth they began keeping strict watch. It had been agreed that two men should keep watch in turn, although, in the event of rough weather, the prisoners, under careful precautions, were to be called on to work for their lives. There were many necessary things, too, to do, that Harvey ordered them to perform, under the penalty of stopping their meals. They sullenly acquiesced, utterly subjugated by the commanding tones of the young officer.

He was on deck with one man and the boy on the morning of the morning of the seventh day, and had announced that about twelve he expected to see land. At that hours, Peters came up with his watch to dinner, which Bob was diligently preparing.

'Bob!' exclaimed the captain suddenly, who had a telescope in his hand—'go aloft.'

The boy ran up the fore-rigging with extreme agility.

'Now look out about nor'-west!' cried Harvey, pointing in that direction with his glass.

'Ay, ay, sir.'

'Do you see anything?'

'No, sir.'

'Look again.'

'Land, oh! I see it—a little hill popping up like a cloud out of the water!' screamed the boy with delight, while the three m n whispered their admiration of their young commander's accuracy and ability.

'Excellent, Bob! Now, come down, and give us dinner, after which, we'll splice the main-brace.'

Bob came down quite elated, handed out the boiled fish and the peas, which they were about to eat on the deck, took the prisoners their portion, who sat amid-ships, smoking sullenly, and then relieved the man at the wheel, a task he was always fond of. Harvey gave him strict injunctions to keep his course, and then sat quietly down to his dinner. He added a bottle or two of some good wine that had been usually drunk at the captain's table, and thus cautiously helping himself and the men, kept them talking and chatting for a couple of hours. He then rose to his feet.

'There! the island, my boys,' he said, as they followed his example. About five miles distant, lay a small island, green grassy, but not very elevated out of the water. There was a hill in the middle, but not a lofty one, and this was covered with trees. It looked pleasant, cheerful and welcome enough; so the men hailed their arrival with three cheers. 'I don't know about its inhabitants,' continued Harvey; 'so arm yourself, and uncover the swivel, of which I declare Bob the captain. But, now, mark me—no bad conduct with the natives, or we shall get the worst of it. We are few in number, and must be very cautious. You have behaved like men, and I hope I shall be able to report the same at home.'

The crew cheered him heartily, promising to obey him still, and Harvey felt the advantage of having selected four steady, well-behaved docile men. He had chosen them because they were the opposite in many things of his own character. They were also always sober on duty, and married men, who thought of their wives and children in England. They were much older than William, but were mere sailors; though Harvey had begun instructing them in navigation, at their own request, as his conduct had inspired them with ambition.

They were in another hour close to the shore. It was a beautiful spot. William had made for what looked like the opening of a bay; and scarcely had he placed the schooner's head right for it, when he perceived a crowd of men on the shore, close to some huts, and beheld the carcase of a large brig, quite overgrown by moss and creeping-plants.

'My God!' he cried, 'what Providence has brought me hither? But let us be on our guard, boys. These may be Christians like ourselves, or they may be cannibals. Hoist the English flag, Bob, and fire a gun.'

The lad rushed to obey. First, he hauled the ensign to the top of the main jury-mast, and then rushing to his dear Long Tom, as he called the swivel, he fired it off. Scarcely had the echoes died away, when a boat, manned by eight men, and in which sat also one steering, put off.

'That's an English cutter,' cried William the prisoners below instantly, and stand arms.'

The schooner was advancing slowly up within a musket-shot of the shore. The now nearly alongside.

'What ship is that?—answer, in the Heaven!' cried one in English, his voice with emotion.

'The *Ganges*, bound for Calcutta,' replied equally moved; 'putting in for water, and

'May I come on board,' continued the oth faint a voice he could be scarcely heard.

'Come on board; but, until we have ha planation, if you please, alone."

'Certainly, sir, certainly,' said the other two minutes more he stood upon the deck.

He was a man of about fifty, whose lon white hair, dark features, and strange appa axe, sword, and pistols, gave him the air of savage, semi-pirate. He was a fine man, bu care-worn.

'Blessed be God!' said he, falling on his for ye are the first Christian man I have se my companions in misfortune, for seventee years.'

'Compose yourself,' replied Harvey gently are with Englishmen, and therefore with Peters, a glass of wine.'

'I thank you, sir; I needed it. The hope, vain, of leaving this place, and of once more England, has been too much for me,' he conti

'I know not what we may do with this poor said William Harvey; 'but if it be practicab one shall remain behind. But you seem nume

'There are eleven Christians, the rest are ou friends the natives, who will, I fancy, be sorry with us. You are the captain, sir?' he asked ly, as if just remarking his youth.

'I am; but pardon me, sir—I must attend schooner. Pray bid your friends rejoin in an We shall then have explained ourselves. In al let go the anchor.'

The poor Englishman gently bade his comp go on shore, and come back in an hour with fresh provisions as they could muster, as they with good friends, disposed to do all they could They gave a loud English cheer, and pulled at for shore.

The schooner being once at anchor, Harve Peters in command of the deck, with strict in tions to keep off all intruders, and to remain until he came up again. He then descended t cabin, caused the stranger to be seated, and bade tell his story.

(*To be continued.*)

VARIETIES.

"Mind your eye," as the arrow said to the tar

Why is it impossible for a young lady to be ably married?—Because she is sure to be mismat (miss-matched).

A young lady says the reason she carries a par is, that the sun is of the masculine gender, and cannot withstand his ardent glances.

One of the new boulevards in Moscow has named the Boulevards Amerikanski.

Punch says it seems an impossibility for two lovers ever to agree, seeing that between them th can be no understanding.

A lady from China who was dining with the Ar bishop told him that English flowers reared in t country lost their perfume in two or three yes "Indeed!" was the immediate remark, "I had idea that the Chinese were such de-scenters.

At Bathampton, near Bath, the rustics declar that they had repeatedly seen in the churchyard t ghost of their recently deceased pastor. The poli were at length set to watch, and arrested—a lar white owl.

A colony of Englishmen has been established Greenland, and is prospering.

Newspapers are increasing in number so rapid in Venice that the Milan type-founders cannot supp type fast enough.

Two French peasants were discussing the late w when one attempted to explain to the other the n ture of the telegraph. After repeatedly failing, was struck with a brilliant notion, and exclaime "Imagine that the telegraph is an immense long do so long that its head is at Vienna and its tail at Par Well, tread on its tail, which is at Paris, and it w bark at Vienna. Do you understand now, stupi what the telegraph is like?"